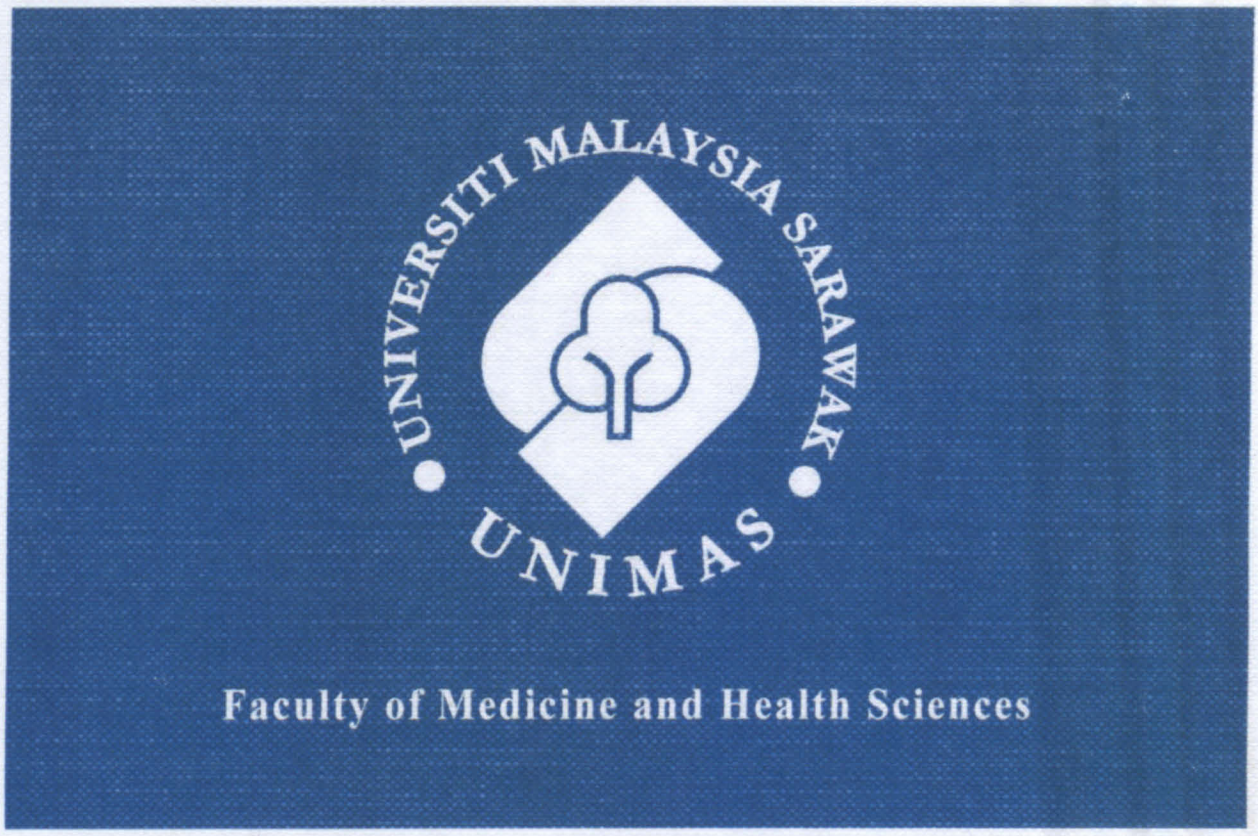


FACTORS AFFECTING SEXUAL INTENTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN KUCHING DIVISION, SARAWAK

Micheal Pelitini Anak Ugak

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Abstract

Introduction: Understanding factors influencing sexual intention among adolescents is essential in view of the prevalence of sexual conduct among adolescents in Malaysia is increasing in trend. The main goal of the research is to determine the factors affecting social intention among adolescents in Kuching Division using Structural Equation Modelling. **Method:** Conducted in Kuching Division Sarawak, this is cross-sectional community-based research. This research involved 350 adolescents age between 13 years old to 19 years old student who was recruited randomly through the school's PTA, friends, and family. The respondents will then answer an online-based questionnaire, and the results are analyzed in SPSS and AMOS. **Results:** This research had found out that the prevalence of sexual intention among adolescents is 72.9%, which is higher than a few studies conducted in West Malaysia. There are significantly different levels of social media usage among male and female respondents. Females (M=20.54, SD= 5.66) have a higher score compared to males (M=20.00, SD= 6.40); t(323)= -0.78, p=0.014. Other than that, there are significant differences in the level of permissive attitude toward premarital sex with females (M=20.54, SD=3.05) have a higher permissible level compared to males (M=16.04; SD=3.86); t(323)= -4.42, p=0.007. In other domain, female respondents (M=17.23, SD=3.52) are significantly higher perception of social norm on premarital sex compared to the male respondents (M=15.90, SD=4.12); t(323)= -3.137, p=0.039. During the analysis, the level of perceived parental monitoring is significantly higher in the group above 17-years-old(M=16.71, SD=4.04) compared to the group below 18-years-old (M=15.66, SD=4.65); t(225.08)=-4.31, p=0.010. Other than that, they are also significant differences in the level of permissive attitude toward premarital sex with the group above 17-years-old (M= 17.52, SD=3.06) have a higher permissible level compared to below 18-years-old group (M= 16.07, SD=4.08); t(199.95)= -2.40, p=0.001. Participants are given a link for a self-administered questionnaire in January to May 2020. The structural equation

model supported only two significant predictors, which is the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (β=0.020, p=0.002) and permissive attitude towards premarital sex (β=0.175, p<0.001) and perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (β=0.020, p=0.002) was a significant predictor of sexual intention. The structural model supports two factors model (permissive attitude towards premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity) with a total variance of 58% to explain the sexual intention among adolescents. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, new findings that have been seen in the current study the impact of a permissive attitude toward premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity on sexual intention.

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Memahami faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi hasrat seksual di kalangan remaja adalah penting memandangkan prevalens kelakuan seksual di kalangan remaja di Malaysia semakin meningkat. Matlamat utama penyelidikan adalah untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi niat sosial di kalangan remaja di Bahagian Kuching menggunakan Pemodelan Persamaan Struktur. **Kaedah:** Dijalankan di Bahagian Kuching Sarawak, ini adalah penyelidikan berasaskan keratan rentas masyarakat. Penyelidikan ini melibatkan 350 remaja berusia antara 13 tahun hingga 19 tahun pelajar yang direkrut secara rawak melalui PIBG sekolah, rakan, dan keluarga. Kemudian responden akan menjawab soal selidik berdasarkan dalam talian dan hasilnya dianalisis dalam SPSS dan AMOS. **Hasil Kajian:** Kajian ini mendapati bahawa prevalensi niat seksual di kalangan remaja adalah 72.9% yang lebih tinggi daripada beberapa kajian yang dilakukan di Malaysia Barat. Terdapat tahap penggunaan media sosial yang berbeza di antara responden lelaki dan wanita. Wanita ($M = 20.54$, $SD = 5.66$) mempunyai skor yang lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki ($M = 20.00$, $SD = 6.40$); $t(323) = -0.78$, $p = 0.014$. Selain itu, terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan pada tahap sikap permisif terhadap seks pranikah dengan wanita ($M = 20.54$, $SD = 3.05$) mempunyai tahap yang dibenarkan lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki ($M = 16.04$, $SD = 3.86$); $t(323) = -4.42$, $p = 0.007$. Dalam domain lain, responden wanita ($M = 17.23$, $SD = 3.52$) secara signifikan lebih tinggi persepsi norma sosial terhadap seks pranikah berbanding dengan responden lelaki ($M = 15.90$, $SD = 4.12$); $t(323) = -3.137$, $p = 0.039$. Semasa analisis, tahap pemantauan ibu bapa yang dirasakan jauh lebih tinggi pada kumpulan berusia di atas 17 tahun ($M = 16.71$, $SD = 4.04$) berbanding dengan kumpulan di bawah umur 18 tahun ($M = 15.66$, $SD = 4.65$) ; $t(225.08) = -4.31$, $p = 0.010$. Selain daripada itu, mereka juga mempunyai perbezaan yang signifikan dalam tahap sikap permisif terhadap seks pranikah dengan golongan di atas 17 tahun ($M = 17.52$, $SD = 3.06$) mempunyai tahap yang dibenarkan lebih tinggi berbanding di bawah umur 18 tahun kumpulan

(M = 16.07, SD = 4.08); t (199.95) = -2.40, p = 0.001. Peserta diberi pautan untuk soal selidik yang dikendalikan sendiri pada bulan Januari hingga Mei 2020. Model persamaan struktur hanya menyokong dua peramal yang signifikan iaitu persepsi keberkesanan diri dalam melakukan aktiviti seksual (β = 0.020, p = 0.002) dan sikap permisif terhadap hubungan seks pranikah (β = 0.175, p <0.001) dan persepsi keberkesanan diri untuk melakukan aktiviti seksual (β = 0,020, p = 0,002) merupakan peramal yang signifikan terhadap niat seksual. Model struktur menyokong model dua faktor (sikap permisif terhadap seks pranikah dan persepsi keberkesanan diri dalam melakukan aktiviti seksual) dengan jumlah varians 58% untuk menjelaskan niat seksual di kalangan remaja. **Kesimpulan:** Sebagai kesimpulan, penemuan baru yang telah dilihat dalam kajian semasa mengenai kesan sikap permisif terhadap seks pranikah dan persepsi keberkesanan diri terhadap melakukan aktiviti seksual terhadap niat seksual.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Adolescents are identified as people aged between 10 years to 19 which can be further divided into three more classifications; which are early adolescents (10-13), middle adolescents (14-17), and late adolescents (18-19) (World Health Organization, 2019). There seem to be approximately 1.2 billion individuals globally; about 1 in 6 of the population of the world is an adolescent (World Health Organization, 2019). In Malaysia, there are about 5.5 million adolescents, and this portion of the population is experiencing adverse health outcomes owing to their sexual behaviours (Awaluddin et al., 2017, Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2015). Adolescence is noted to be a period of physical and self-discovery, along with intellectual growth. It is in this sense that sexual growth and sexual activity occurs among adolescents. (Feldmann and Middleman, 2002).

There are significant proportions of adolescents in Malaysia engaged in risky sexual behaviours such as early sexual initiation, multiple partner sexual relationships, and unprotected sex. According to the Adolescent Health Study reported in the National Health and Morbidity Study in 2017, 7.6% of Malaysian teenagers had already had sex by the age of thirteen years old (Awaluddin et al., 2017). Out of this number, around 54% of them having more than one partner (Awaluddin et al., 2017).

This high-risk sexual behaviour may lead to teenage pregnancy. Local statistics reported around 18,000 teenage girls pregnant yearly (Said, 2019). Consequently, another local report revealed about 577 babies had dumped from 2014 until May 2018 (Kaos, 2019). This problem had become one of the significant public health issues in Malaysia and Sarawak. Despite many efforts by the government and the Ministry of Health regarding this issue,

worldwide, approximately three million teenage girls had gone through an unsafe abortion (Said, 2019).

On top of that, high-risk sexual behaviour also leads to other public health problems, such as an increase in transmitted sexual disease. Worldwide, around 1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases diagnosed daily. It is estimated approximately 376 million cases in the world is one out of the four most common sexually transmitted infection (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and trichomoniasis) (World Health Organisation, 2019). In Malaysia, the number of STDs is estimated at around 17 cases per 100,000 population or about 5,270 cases notified in 2016. The national surveillance system identified a worrying increase in reported syphilis and gonorrhoea, contributing to the rise in men (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2018). The STDs may lead to increasing truant behaviour in the schools (Awaluddin et al., 2017). Other than that, STD may also affect reproductive health, such as infertility and frequent pain.

Pregnancy and childbirth contribute significantly to the dropout rates among girls in high school. At 22 years of age, only about 50 per cent of teen mothers receive a high school diploma, while about 90 per cent of girls who do not give birth at high school following puberty (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019). Offspring of teenage mothers are often more highly probable to have lower school performance and drop out of high school, get more medical problems, be imprisoned in adolescence at some point, giving birth as a young person and face unemployment as a young adult (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

A local reported incidence of youth sexual activity increased significantly from 2.3 per cent in 2014 to 7.3 per cent in 2017 for 13-to 17-year-olds. Unmarried parents, minimum-income families, and school dropouts were the common features of teenage pregnancy cases. Internationally, substantial evidence indicates that nutrition and contraceptive training greatly

reduces the rate of unplanned pregnancies by teenagers. Unesco's Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum is an effective global model of a curriculum (Teo, 2019).

Thus, preventable sexual behaviour morbidities including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and other reproductive health problems such as unintended pregnancy and unsafe abortion, and school dropouts are the greatest threats to adolescent well-being. Previous studies found that individual attributes such as peer pressure and substance use have impacts on adolescents' sexual behaviour (Widman et al., 2016). Recently, due to technological advancement, the use of smartphones and social media had become their lifestyles (Newman, 2015).

Social media including Facebook, Instagram, Yahoo Messenger, Twitter and WhatsApp are described as a collection of social networking platforms, such as portals and any applications (Cambridge University Press, 2019, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, 2018), had become one of the necessities in our life (Newman, 2015). Social media is just like a two-sided coin that has good and evil.

Smart Insight has revealed that around 45% of the world population had visited social media in 2018 (Chaffey, 2019). Facebook has the highest visit in the world, followed by YouTube, and WhatsApp is in third place (Chaffey, 2019). These media platforms are usually used for communicating and interacting with each other's (Chaffey, 2019). In Malaysia, approximately 24.6 million Malaysians (87.4%) had used social media in 2018, with 99.8% of them had a Facebook account (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, 2018).

Previous studies on teenagers reveals that social media, and sexuality centred on the gendered aspects of self-representation such as attractive pictures and communicative experiences like sexting, exploring both the inclusion and opposition of different gender and

sexual philosophies. (Livingstone et al., 2015) Other study focused on how social media supports sexual development tasks, investigating individual risks and opportunities including demographics and skills, and contextual factors including educational determinants. (Ridder, 2017)

While social media is common among adolescents, parental has a significant role in the monitoring of their child's media use. Parental monitoring can be defined as an act where the parents have a specific purpose in controlling their child in terms of behaviours, communications, including their friends, gadgets, and activities (Dishion and McMahon, 1998b). Culture may affect the role of parental supervision. For example, westerners, mainly Hispanic, have less close control compared to Asians(Connell et al., 2015). But how parental monitoring of their teenager's social media uses on adolescents' risky sexual behaviour is still understudied.

The role of religiosity and belief also has a significant role in shaping teenagers. With a good religiosity feeling, a child will likely to be less rebellious and will respect their elders. According to Mohaney (2010), religiosity is shown to be adversely linked to sexual activity across a broad variety of sexual attitudes and orientation aspects. This arrangement is no different in terms of gender. Other than that, with excellent and frequent attendance to the religious place, adolescents will understand the perspective of their religious beliefs and tend to follow on their faith(Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985). Christianity and Islam are in consensus that child marriage and forced marriage are cultural practices which have no religious basis and should be prohibited These unions, sometimes including women, rob children of their children's rights and marriage agreement (O'Shea, 2016). Children under the age of 18 have little mental, cognitive or religious sophistication to recognise and appreciate marital obligations, like family upbringing (O'Shea, 2016). Teenage girls are often not

prepared for the emotional and physical complexities of motherhood and from early pregnancy will suffer permanent physical problems (O'Shea, 2016).

1.2 Problem Statement and Significant of Study

Although research on internet addiction, sexual activity, parental monitoring, and sexual intention among adolescents in Malaysia have been conducted, the structural relationship of these domains on adolescents' sexual behaviour is still missing remains unclear. According to the local report, the incidence of teenage pregnancy in rise from 48.5% in 2015 to 63.3% in 2019. Kuching division chosen because of this reason. For example, the rate of internet addiction during the Adolescent Health Survey (NHMS 2017) is was 29.0%, parental monitoring was 13.2%, and sexual activities was 7.6%. With this rationale, the use of social media structural relationships, parental monitoring of social media use, religiosity and risky sexual behaviour among adolescents need to be identified. (Awaluddin et al., 2017). Understanding the underlying connection is important to provide a point for intervention since the patterns in sexual activity among teenagers shifts. Research has since demonstrated that adolescents are at high risk for sexual activity and are not as innocent as they seem. Health care professionals need to be aware of those trends in order to provide this population with the necessary preventive education and medical care.

1.3 General Objective

To determine the factors affecting social intention among adolescents in Kuching Division using Structural Equation Modelling.

1.4 Specific Objective

1. To estimate the prevalence of sexual intention among adolescents.
2. To compare the occurrence of sexual intention, social media usage, religiosity, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of social norms on premarital

sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, perceived parental monitoring between boys and girls and between-group below 18 years old and 18 years old and above.

3. To identify the structural relationships between social media usage, religiosity, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of social norms on premarital sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity, perceived parental monitoring and sexual intention.
4. To determine if the perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity and perceived parental monitoring have any mediator effect on sexual adolescents' sexual intention.

1.5 Hypothesis

1. H_0= Social media usage has no role in adolescents' sexual intention

   H_1= Social media has a significant role in in adolescents' sexual intention

2. H_0= Parental monitoring has no role in adolescents' sexual intention

   H_1= Parental monitoring has a significant role in adolescents' sexual intention

3. H_0=Religiosity has no role in adolescents' sexual intention

   H_1= Religiosity has a signofocant role in adolescents' sexual intention

4. H_0=Perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and perceived parental monitoring has no role as a mediator for adolescents' sexual intention

   H_1= Perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and perceived parental monitoring has a significant role as a mediator for adolescents' sexual intention

1.6 Conceptual Framework

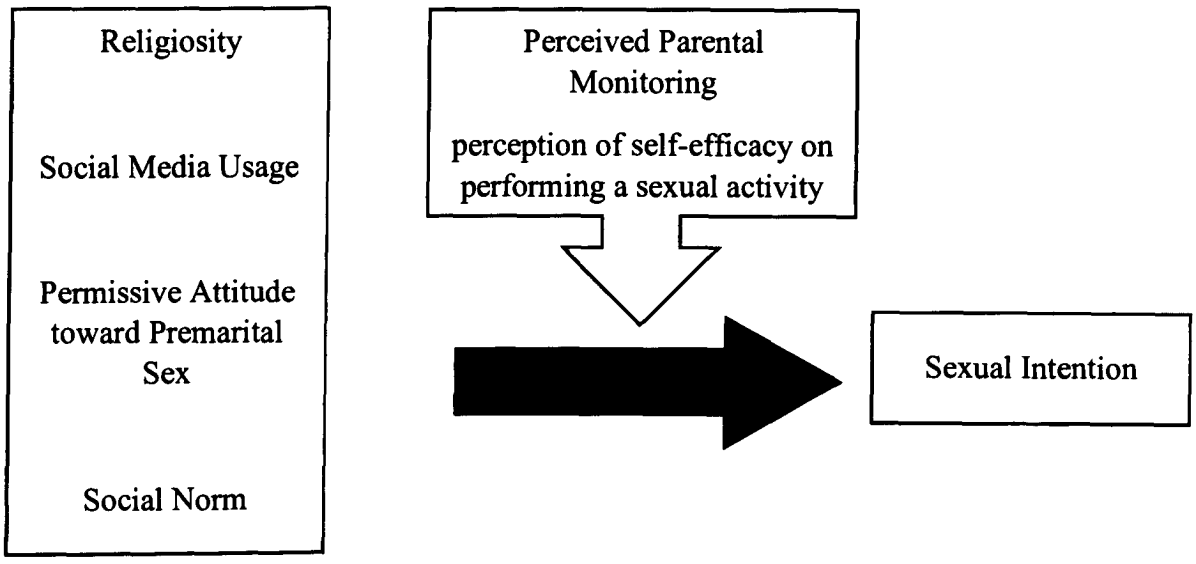


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework on factors affecting sexual intention among adolescents in Kuching Division based on Media Practice Model (McAuslan et al., 2017).

Media Practice Model was first introduced in 1995, where it initially used to evaluate the effect of media practice in the community. In 2017, McAuslan et all had modified this media practice model and use it in the social media effect on sexual violence. They developed this model and changed it.

1.7 Operational Definition

1.7.1 Adolescent

For this research, we will only be taking adolescents who are between 13 until 19 years old.

1.7.2 Religiosity

Religiosity is defined as a value of being religious; piety; commitment to god, influenced or unnecessary. In this current research, it will be assessed with the Modified Religiosity Measure Questionnaire. All questionnaires will be scored according to the belief in God and the influence of religion in their life.

1.7.3 Social media usage

Social media is defined as a collective of online communication channels such as websites and any application. Addiction to social media is a pathological compulsion that is characterized as becoming unnecessarily obsessed with social media, motivated by an uncontrollable desire to sign in to or using social media, and devoting too much energy and attention to social media that it impairs more significant areas of life.

1.7.4 Perceived parental monitoring

Parental monitoring relates to parental knowledge, watchfulness and control of multi-domain adolescent behaviours, and contact to the teenager that the parent is worried about those actions and is conscious of them. Perceive Parental Monitoring will be assessed and score according to the Perceived Parental Monitoring Questionnaires with the higher score will suggest higher parental monitoring.

1.7.5 Sexual Intention

Sexual intention is content or activity visual, verbal, written or behavioural with sexual undertones that involve sexual intent or evoke sexual excitement This domain is accessed with Youth Sexual Intention Questionnaires. A higher total score of item 1 to 5 indicates a higher intention to have sex and a higher overall rating of item 6 to 10 indicates a higher permissive attitude towards premarital sex. On the other hand, a higher total score of item 11 to 16 indicates a higher perception of social norms on premarital sex and a higher overall score of item 17 to 20 indicates a higher perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity.

2.0 Literature review

2.1 Introduction Patterns and Trends in Adolescent Sexual Health (ASH)

Adolescents are identified as people aged between 10 years and 19 years, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). (World Health Organization, 2019) Adolescents can be further divided into three more classifications which are early adolescent (10-13), middle adolescent (14-17) and late adolescent (18-19). (World Health Organization, 2010) They are the most interested to know at this age to try new things such as sexual activity, violence, substance use, and becoming resistance. Their experimentation might lead to high risk-taking behaviours such as unsafe sex, substance use, smoking, suicide or bullying(Awaluddin et al., 2017).

According to the Adolescent Health Study (National Health and Morbidity Study 2017), 7.6% of teenage had already had sex by the age of thirteen years old. Out of this number, around 54% of them having more than one partner. (Awaluddin et al., 2017) This high-risk sexual behaviour may lead to teenage pregnancy. A report from the Malaysiakini news portal reveals that around 18,000 adolescent girls are pregnant yearly. Worldwide, approximately three million adolescent girls had gone through an unsafe abortion. (Said, 2019)

In another report, the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also a Women, Family, and Community Development Minister, says that around 577 babies had dumped from 2014 until May 2018. (Kaos, 2019) This problem had become one of the significant public health issues in Malaysia and Sarawak. (Said, 2019) Despite many efforts by the government and ministry of health regarding this issue, the number seems not to decrease and remain plateau. (Said, 2019).

2.2 Sexual Health Outcomes

Significant proportions of adolescents in Malaysia engaged in risky sexual behaviours such as early sexual initiation, multiple partner sexual relationships, and unprotected sex. According to the Adolescent Health Study reported in the National Health and Morbidity Study in 2017, 7.6% of Malaysian teenagers had already had sex by the age of thirteen years old (Awaluddin et al., 2017). Out of this number, around 54% of them having more than one partner (Awaluddin et al., 2017).

This high-risk sexual behaviour may lead to teenage pregnancy. Local statistics reported around 18,000 teenage girls pregnant yearly (Said, 2019). Consequently, another local report revealed about 577 babies had dumped from 2014 until May 2018 (Kaos, 2019). This problem had become one of the significant public health issues in Malaysia and Sarawak. Despite many efforts by the government and the Ministry of Health regarding this issue, worldwide, approximately three million teenage girls had gone through an unsafe abortion (Said, 2019).

High-risk sexual behaviour also leads to other public health problems, such as an increase in transmitted sexual disease. Worldwide, around 1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases diagnosed daily. It is estimated approximately 376 million cases in the world is one out of the four most common sexually transmitted infection (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and trichomoniasis) (World Health Organisation, 2019). In Malaysia, the number of STDs is estimated at around 17 cases per 100,000 population or about 5,270 cases notified in 2016. The national surveillance system identified a worrying increase in reported syphilis and gonorrhoea, contributing to the rise in men (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2018). The STDs may lead to increasing truant behaviour in the schools (Awaluddin et al., 2017). Other than that, STD may also affect reproductive health, such as infertility and frequent pain.

In sample research reported in the journal Pediatrics over 6,000 Canadian people were polled, ranging from infants to adults. Studies find that girls between 15 and 19 years old registered postpartum depression at a pace twice as large as 25-year-old women (Kingston et al., 2012). Some other studies showed that teenage mothers face significant stress levels that may result in increased mental health problems (Hodgkinson et al., 2014). They often have suicidal thoughts rates higher than their colleagues who are not mothers. Teen mothers, as well as other teenage ladies, are more likely to experience post-traumatic disorder (PTSD). This may be because adolescent moms are more likely to behave been mentally and physically abused (Hodgkinson et al., 2014).

Young mothers that experience a variety of childbirth-related mental health problems and becoming a new mother (Hodgkinson et al., 2014. Kingston et al., 2012). For example, baby blues usually happen in the new mother due to the hormonal changes (American Pregnancy Association, 2019). Mood swings are not uncommon after a baby's birth. Whereas the "baby blues" is the least severe form of postpartum depression, it is essential not to overlook the changes occurring in your body. Following the initial happy event of introducing a new baby to the family, many girls feel uncertain about coping with depression and often do not think about all this. Nevertheless, speaking about those feelings, transitions, and difficulties have been one of the easiest ways to handle the "baby blues" (American Pregnancy Association, 2019).

Pregnancy and childbirth contribute significantly to the dropout rates among girls in high school. At 22 years of age, only about 50 per cent of teen mothers receive a high school diploma, while about 90 per cent of girls who do not give birth at high school following puberty (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019). Offspring of teenage mothers are often more highly probable to have lower school performance and drop out of high school, get more

medical problems, be imprisoned in adolescence at some point, giving birth as a young person and face unemployment as a young adult (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

A local reported incidence of youth sexual activity increased significantly from 2.3 per cent in 2014 to 7.3 per cent in 2017 for 13-to 17-year-olds. Unmarried parents, minimum-income families, and school dropouts were the common features of teenage pregnancy cases. Internationally, substantial evidence indicates that nutrition and contraceptive training greatly reduces the rate of unplanned pregnancies by teenagers. Unesco's Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum is an effective global model of a curriculum (TEO, 2019).

Thus, preventable sexual behaviour morbidities, including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and other reproductive health problems such as unintended pregnancy and unsafe abortion, and school dropouts are the greatest threats to adolescent well-being.

Previous studies found that individual attributes, such as peer pressure and substance use, have an impact on adolescents' sexual behaviour (Widman et al., 2016). Recently, due to technological advancement, the use of smartphones and social media had become their lifestyle (Newman, 2015).

2.3 Factors affecting adolescent sexual health behaviour

2.3.1 Personal factors

Adolescence is a crucial time for sexual risk behaviour patterns to occur. Age is one of the strong-risk behaviour-related individual factors listed. Nasiri revealed that women in the age group 14 to 19 years were 58% of 350 cases of sexual deviance. Elevated-risk sexual activity among teenagers increases with age. A cross-sectional analysis in Iran shows a significant rise in teenage prevalence of unhealthy sexual behaviour. A major association has also been identified in the opposite direction between the gender taboo of the youth and their age. (Alimoradi et al., 2017)

2.3.2 Family-related factors

Family-related factors are identified in two main family structure and family role classes. Results showed that family-related factors like intact family systems, having parents who are not dependent or who are not involved in high-risk activities are critical factors in reducing teenage risky sexual behaviours. Throughout a cross-sectional analysis, there was also no major correlation between a single parent (no father) family and early sexual relationships (Alimoradi et al., 2017).

2.3.3 Peer Factors

In three studies alone, peer influence on Iranian adolescent sexual risk-taking has been considered. The results of cases of sex deviance in Babol showed that peer influence, poverty and economic constraints were the factors affecting the incidence of the crime of rape and sexual deviance. Also, for adolescent girls, open relations with the opposite sex was the affecting factor for rape and sex deviance crime (Alimoradi et al., 2017).

2.3.4 School and community-related factors

School-related factors were analysed in just one study and showed that parental influence over the acts and social opportunities given by the students to meet their needs for communication, friendships, and school acceptance were essential factors in girls to defend them against deviant sexual activities (Alimoradi et al., 2017).

2.4 Social Media

This 21st century, technological advancement had come to its best for now. Media had become our lifestyles, and everything is at our fingertips. Social networking is described as a series of electronic contact networks like blogs and every project. Online networking today has become one of the basics of our lives. Social media is just like a two-sided coin that has good

and evil. Social media, including Facebook, Instagram, Yahoo Messenger, Twitter, and WhatsApp, used wisely will have given more benefit then the harm. However, uncontrolled use of this media will lead to addiction. (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, 2018)

With this advancement of technologies, communication becomes more accessible and access to knowledge, either good or bad. Advancements of technologies had already contributed to the rising use of online interactions in communication. (Ridder, 2017) A website known as Smart Insight has revealed that around 45% of the world population had visited social media in 2018. Facebook has the highest visit in the world, followed by YouTube, and WhatsApp is in third place. (Chaffey, 2019) These media platforms are usually used for communicating and interacting with each other. According to the Malaysia Communication and Multimedia Commission, 87.4% of Malaysian use internet and accessing social media in 2018, increase around 10% from 2016. Approximately 24.6 million Malaysian had used social media in 2018, where Facebook leads the list, with 99.8% of them had a Facebook account. (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, 2018)

Media types are the social and economic-technological powers of social media that can be seen as coordinating reproductive structures, behaviours, and preferences, always mediated by the uses of individuals. (Ridder, 2017) Previous studies on teenagers, social media, and sexuality centred on the gendered aspects of self-representation such as attractive pictures and communicative experiences like sexting, exploring both the inclusion and opposition of different gender and sexual philosophies. (Livingstone et al., 2015) Other study focused on how social media supports sexual development tasks, investigating individual risks and opportunities including demographics and skills, and contextual factors including educational determinants. (Ridder, 2017)

Moreover, when researching sexuality and social media, there is a need for more in-depth engagement with the voices of young people. (Livingstone et al., 2015) Research on the changing complexities of the sexual preferences of young people over the past decade has described how individualisation, risk, and resistance are central features in gaining a better understanding of changing sexuality conditions in modern western youth culture. It is essential to understand the increasingly dominant role of social media in shaping sexual culture, both theoretically and empirically.

Social media could be daunting as they need an accelerated change like a new interface, a new way of organising communication and a new way of being famous, meaning that there is little room to negotiate, challenge or avoid ways to be with social media. Because such, social media will go beyond all of the characteristics of early-late modernity and introduce the complexities of social life. Early late western civilisation, whereby youth culture has been regarded as a constant battle between embracing and opposing existing philosophies, can now make room for new liberalism, a status quo.

2.5 Religiosity

For religious studies, the definition of religion is a controversial subject with academics who struggle to agree on any interpretation. Oxford Dictionary defines religion as believing in and worshipping a supernatural force of command, particularly a personal god or lord. Many, including Wilfred Cantwell Smith, have tried to correct a perceived Judeo-Christian and Western imbalance in religious interpretation and research. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985) Thinkers like Daniel Dubuisson have denied that the word religion has any significance outside of Western cultures, while others like Ernst Feil also doubt that even there it has any unique, universal meaning. Several researchers have pointed out that the vocabulary used in western religion research stems from Judeo-Christian tradition, and that the fundamental assumptions

of religion as an academic classification are all of the Western origins. Wilfred Cantwell Smith posed this idea in his 1962 book, "The Meaning and End of Religion," for the first time.(Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985)

Religion and sexuality studies are commonly found to connect religious beliefs and behaviours with more traditional sexual attitudes, subsequent sexual behaviour initiation, and a smaller spectrum of sexual experiences.(Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985) Longitudinal prospective studies provide the most substantial evidence for associations between religion/religiosity and sexual behaviour. An interesting statistic of such observational studies being that the connection between religiosity with sexuality tends to be nonlinear: such research shows that the initiation of sexual activity by youth does not result in changes in religiosity. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985) The inference that these studies need to make in Christian beliefs is where a sexual philosophy that prohibits teenage sexual contact is offered and strengthened by faith. Most generally, in a heterosexual marriage, the romantic practices promoted by many major religions rely on procreative sexual activity. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985)

It should be mentioned that religion itself may not give rise to more progressive sexual behaviour and attitudes. For instance, some youth studies suggest that adherents of specific non-Christian religions may have more liberal beliefs and behavioural patterns. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985)

Nevertheless, it is appropriate to bear in mind the worldviews of various religions towards sexuality. Islam, Judaism, and Christianity and all monotheistic Abrahamic faiths proscribe non-heterosexual marriage sexual activity. The Catholic Church has a robust anti-contraception policy, but in this respect, many Christian denominations like Islam are less rigid. It is essential to take into account religiosity in addition to considering the type of religious

belief. Religiosity is the resilience of religious faith expressed in behaviours such as with the situational role of religion and conduct, including church attendance frequency. In many research, religion and religiosity theoretical underpinnings are insufficient. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985)

Combination religion and religiosity interventions would improve our understanding of religious belief's influence on sexuality. New American research analysing the intersection between religion and religiosity showed that greater religiosity was correlated with a lower probability of premarital sex, extramarital sex, and homosexual sex among religious groups. (Arthur, 2012, Freud, [1921], 1985)

2.6 Parental Monitoring

Parental monitoring relates to parental knowledge, watchfulness and control of multi-domain adolescent behaviours, and contact to the teenager that the parent is worried about those actions and is conscious of them. Such restrictions were designed to assist parents in restricting their children's viewable media. This restriction may be material which they find unacceptable for their gender, experience or the impression that they are more aimed at adults. (Dishion and McMahon, 1998a)

With this, the parent has a significant role in monitoring their child's media usage. Parental monitoring can be defined as an act where the parents have a specific purpose in controlling their child in terms of behaviours, communications, including their friends, gadgets, and activities. Inadequate monitoring usually linked to bad attitudes and poor performance. (Dishion and McMahon, 1998a)

On the other hand, stringent parental tracking may lead to a stressful life. Culture may affect the role of parental supervision. For example, westerners, mainly Hispanic, have less close control compared to Asians. (Uhls and Robb, 2017)

When adolescents develop and become autonomous, parents change their supervisory activities to allow the teenager to have more independence and independent decision-making. Research has found that effective communication channels and understanding of the whereabouts of an adolescent, particularly parental supervision, are critical in reducing high-risk behaviours. Behaviour patterns governance approaches are also used as part of their overall supervisory practices by parents of older adolescents. (Essau and Hutchinson, 2008, Uhls and Robb, 2017) Such methods, however, have far less straightforward implications for risk behaviour patterns. For instance, in later teenage years, as part of a negotiated agreement between parent and adolescent, parents are more likely to allow their teen the freedom to spend increased unsupervised time with peers. (Essau and Hutchinson, 2008, Uhls and Robb, 2017)

As the same, parents will allow their teenage to bend the rules such as curfews, rules of parental supervision, as long as prior approval for these exceptions is granted. Besides, parents may think they can better monitor their teen if they entertain friends back home rather than at another location. In exchange, however, parents often limit the amount of strict supervision in these circumstances by offering the adolescent and their friends with private space. While these patterns of agreed unmonitored interaction with peers that improve the individual decision-making of the teenager and promote a degree of parent-child independence, they may also contribute to more incentives for pornography and drug exploration. (Dishion and McMahon, 1998b, Essau and Hutchinson, 2008, Uhls and Robb, 2017)

These mediated arrangements can benefit from assumed parent-adolescent confidence. Parents are aware that they must stop relying on their caution, supervision, and influence at a particular stage in their teenage life and start building on the accountability and dignity of their children. This respect is developed through shared experience and communication, often centred on parental knowledge of the day-to-day activities of their children and earlier demonstration of the adolescent's accepted responsibility. Evidence has shown that youth who

experience good trust and respect with their parents are less likely engaging in elevated-risk practices including delinquency, but much less is understood about the correlation between perceived trust and other risk behaviours such as sexual activity or drug usage. (Dishion and McMahon, 1998b, Essau and Hutchinson, 2008, Uhls and Robb, 2017)

2.7 Sexual Intention

Sexual suggestiveness is content or activity visual, verbal, written or behavioural with sexual undertones that involve sexual intent or evoke sexual excitement. There are variations in sexual suggestive perception and exhibit, including but not restricted to gender, culture, and generation. Diverse cultures and generations have different viewpoints on what is perceived as sexually suggestive. In British culture, for instance, it is normal for a woman to wear shorts and bare her legs on a warm, sunny day, but in some cultures around the world, a woman with nude skin on the show would be called promiscuous. It was considered vulgar for women to have their sexual ornaments (breasts) entirely on display for the majority of the 20th century in Western culture; in more modern times, this may not be a deviation from the norm. Evolutionarily speaking, sexual subjectivity is a way of gaining sexual mates. (D.T.L. Shek, 2013)

A literature study found that teenage sexual activity and sexual behaviour intention were related to demographic factors, such as grade. Based on information gathered from 20,000 Hispanic youth, Guilamo-Ramos et al. discovered that sexual intercourse rates have increased from 16% at Grade 7 to 34% at Grade 8.(Guilamo-Ramos V. et al., 2008) As reported through Kann et al., the prevalence rate of sexual behaviour in female teens rose from grade 9 to grade 12 (32.1%, 46%, 60.2%, 66%, respectively), and comparable changes were also found in boys from grade 9 to grade 11 and 12 (57.1%, 67.1%, respectively). (Kann L et al., 1996) They not only reported that the frequency of having four or more female and male sex partners increased

from 6.8% and 17.5% at Grade 9 to 20.8% and 25.2% respectively at Grade 12. It has been observed that adolescent boys have increased levels of sexual activity and desire to engage in sexual conduct compared to adolescent girls do. Sexually experienced 2%-4% of adolescent girls and 6%-8% of boys at age 12, according to the US "National Strategy to Avoid Teen Pregnancy." (Kann L et al., 1996, D.T.L. Shek, 2013) Around age 14, the levels of having inappropriate contact for adolescent girls increased to 14%-20% compared to the boys to 20%-22%. Kaestle reported higher rates of trading sex among young boys than girls (62.6 per cent and 90.2 per cent of those who sold and bought sex were boys). Similar results have been found indicating a higher tendency among adolescent boys to engage in sexual activity than among women. (D.T.L. Shek, 2013, Kann L et al., 1996)

Nevertheless, studies have demonstrated that sexual behaviour in girls was more common than in boys: Hahm, Lahiff, and Barreto found that among 689 Asian American teenagers, 24% of females and 20% of males had sexual intercourse; (Hahm HC et al., 2006) Pedersen, Samulsen, and Wikstrom reported that 46% of girls and 32% of boys at the age of 16 had their first sexual intercourse. (Pedersen W et al., 2003)

A comprehensive literature review showed that most works on adolescent sexual relations as well as the urge to participate in sexual activity had been conducted in Western environments. In particular reference to Hong Kong, Hong Kong's Family Planning Association found that in 2011, 1% of students in Secondary 1 to 2 (Grade 7 and Grade 8) and 9% of students in Secondary 3 to 7 (Grade 9 to Grade 13) had contact with sexual intercourse. Very precisely, 0.5% of adolescent girls studying in Secondary 1 to 2 experienced sexual activity, whereas the frequency of adolescent boys was 1.5% compared to 7.4% of female teenagers and 9.8% of male adolescents studying in Secondary 3 to 7 who had including sexual experience and gender difference.

Nevertheless, in Chinese literature, the role of immigration status, economic disadvantage, and family intactness in adolescent sexual behaviour and intent to engage in sexual activity are less evident. (The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, 2011)

Without control and monitor from the parents, adolescents have more freedom to access any websites that they want. With the highest curiosity and the highest concentration of growth hormones, adolescents are more curious and adventurous. According to this literature, a firm intention with the absent of environmental support and profound level of knowledge in specific subjects will promote low behaviour and a strong relation to the action. (D.T.L. Shek, 2013)

3.0 Method

3.1 Study Area

Kuching has a population of approximately 705,546 makes up almost 26.9% of the total Sarawak population. Kuching Kuching was selected based on the increasing number of teenage pregnancies in 2018, with a record of 49.5% higher compared to 2017 (The Borneo Post Online, 2019).

3.2 Study Design

This study design was a quantitative community-based cross-sectional study design. Data on socio-demographic characteristics, social media usage, religiosity, parental monitoring, sexual intention, and sexual behaviour were collected at the point in time.

3.3 Study Population

The study population was on adolescents of 13 until 19 years old from Kuching District. According to the census 2010, there are estimated around 481,672 adolescents age ten until 19 years old resided in Kuching District.

3.4 Study Duration

The duration of study is one year from October 2019 until final report summission end of September 2020.

3.5 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria for this study were :

1. Student ages 13-19 years old
2. Can read and understand Malay or English
3. Able to access the online questionnaires through any media

Respondents who have criteria below were excluded from the study:

1. No consent of participation from parents or participants to participate in the study.

3.6 Sample size determination

The sample of this study was calculated with a single proportion formula for the estimation of prevalence which is below:

$$n_{SRS} \geq \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 * P(1-P)}{e^2}$$

The estimation of sample size was based on certain parameters, as seen below (Awaluddin et al., 2017):

a. The variance of the proportion of the variable of interest (prevalence of sexual activity through NHMS 2017=7.6%)
b. Margin of error (e) (0.05)
c. Confidence Interval of 95% which equates to a z score of 1.96

From this formula, a minimum of 108 adolescents were required for this study. In order to cover for the non-respond rate, few adjustments were made, such as below:

$$N \geq \frac{n_{SRS}}{1 + \frac{n_{SRS}}{Population}} * DEFF * (1 + non - respond\ rate)$$

This formula further adjusted with the design effect and non-respond rate.

a. Adjusted n (srs) for the total number of target population (N) (number of adolescent age 10-19 who recite in Kuching(481,672)) = 108 respondents
b. Adjusted for the design effect =2
c. Adjusted the N taking into account expected non-response rates of 30%

With these adjustments, the optimum sample size required was 281 respondents.

3.7 Sampling Frame

The sample was recruited through the school's PTAs, family and friends. The link for the questionnires were given to the respective PTAs, family and friends to be distributed among their network. The parents then asked their adolescents to answer the online based questionnaires and the respond were captured in Google Drive.

3.8 Data collection procedure

Due to the Movement Control Order, also known as MCO, there are a restricted number of movement for data collection. During this period, the link of an online questionnaire is was created and distributed to friends and relatives, and members of Parent and Teacher's Associations in Kuching District. They are also encouraged to share the link of the questionnaire to other who has children within the age of 13 to 19 years old and residing in Kuching District. Out of 350 questionnaires distributed, 325 respondents agree to participate in the study. The number showed there was a 7% non-response rate in this study.

3.9 Data Collection Instrument

There was seven domain of questions in the questionnaire. The first domain is the socio-demographic question. In this domain, there will be five questions. This domain will determine the characteristic of the respondents and their socio-demographic.

The second domain is religiosity. This question is based on the religiosity scale based on the Modified Religiosity Measure Questionnaire. This questionnaire was adapted from Arthur, 2012. During this study, the realibility test done with cronbach-α of 0.89. There will be six-item in this section, which will appreciate the religiosity of the adolescents. Religiosity in this study will be classified into four categories, ritual religiosity, consequential religiosity, theological religiosity, and experiential religiosity. The answers were all positively scored apart from question four, which was re-coded in SPSS.

The third domain is on social media addiction. The question in this domain is based on the Bergen Social Media addiction scale for students with nine items on the Likert Scale. This questionnare was adapted from Savci et al., (2017). The EFA value mention in this study was 0.86. This section aims to access the respondent addiction to social media. A higher BSMAS score indicates a greater reliance on social media, and a BSMAS score of more than 19 indicates that a person is at risk of developing inappropriate social media usage.

The fourth domain will be parental monitoring. This deomain was adapted from Garner et al., (2010) which had a CFI of 0.978. This domain will have five-question, which will value the perceived parental supervision. This section will be one of the mediators who will lead to the dependent variable. A higher score will indicate higher perceive monitoring.

A fifth domain is about the intention. This section will be on a Likert scale and adapted from Noor Azimah Muhammad et al. this section will measure their sexual intention. During their study, they found out the CFI for this domain is as high as 0.93. A higher total score of items 1 to 5 indicates a higher intention to have sex. A higher overall rating of items 6 to 10 indicates a higher permissive attitude towards premarital sex. Then, a higher total score of items 11 to 16 indicates a higher perception of social norms on premarital sex, and a higher overall score of items 17 to 20 indicates a higher perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity.

3.10 Pilot Test

There was part of the questionnaire adapted from other research outside of Malaysia, a pilot test of this questionnaire had been done in one of the villages in the Samarahan division. The pilot test was aimed to polish the language and determine the suitability of the survey before the actual run after that.

During the pilot test, there are thirty-two respondents involved. During this session, we ask the respondent whether they prefer to answer the question alone or preferred to be interviewed. Other than that, there are few other questions that we ask these pilot test respondents such as:

"Do you find any problematic word, and what is your suggestion to substitute it? Are you comfortable answering this question? What will be your preferred method to answer this questionnaire? Online or hard copy?"

Most respondents preferred to answer the questions alone. However, there are a few problematic words, such as "intim" and "keperawanan." However, after the discussion with the respondent, they agreed to follow these words. Other than that, the respondent prefers to answer the questionnaires online rather than hard copy.

After the pilot test in the fields, the pilot data is analysed for internal consistency with Cronbach alpha values. The Cronbach alpha will be examined as overall, and every domain that is available in the study. For this study, the overall Cronbach alpha is 0.86. In this study, there are seven domains. For the first domain, religiosity, the Cronbach alpha is 0.560. However, after further discussion, given the need for evaluation, we continue to use these questionnaires.

For the second domain, internet usage, the Cronbach alpha is 0.818. In the third domain, the perceived parental control, the Cronbach alpha, is 0.700. In the fourth domain, the permissive attitude toward premarital sex, the Cronbach alpha is 0.890. Analysis of the fifth domain, the perception of social norms on premarital sex, reveals that Cronbach alpha 0.890. For the sixth domain, the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, the Cronbach alpha shows an excellent value, which is 0.95, and finally, the seventh domain, the intension to have sex, reveals the 0.860.

3.11 Statistical Analysis

Descriptive Analysis

All data will be entered into Google Form and will be exported to statistical software SPSS for analysis. The data will be examined for quality control and will be cleaned. The distributions and frequencies will be considered. Categories with small sample size and skewed distribution will be noted. Outliers will be identified from the distribution and based on the acceptable value of the variables. All data will be analysed descriptively. For inferential analysis, the analysis will be done with an independent t-test.

Structural Equation Modelling

Throughout the current analysis, the purpose of structural equation modelling is to analyze numerous and interrelated relationships of dependency and to take into account the error of measuring independent variables. The structural equation model's initial stage is to describe a full or a priori model and to test the model depending on the sample and the approximation variables used. The model should be focused on research or information studies in theoretical terms and should be sponsored. A priori is based on theoretical techniques in this study, which is presented in a graphic. Frameworks are easily crafted and expressed in this method. In the situation that the original model isn't really sufficient, the model must be changed. Two fundamental approaches to model adjustment in the simulation of structural equations include the or increasing the constraints of the model being studied. The next step in the simulation of structural equations is to use confirmatory factor analysis to test the measurement process. The assumption to proceed with SEM are the data must be normally distributed, there are no missing data in the analysis and KMO value more than 0.6 as a measure of adequate samplings. The validity of the model will be linked to the results of the confirmatory factor study. The relationship between the constructions may be determined if the buildings have fulfilled the requisite measurement criteria.

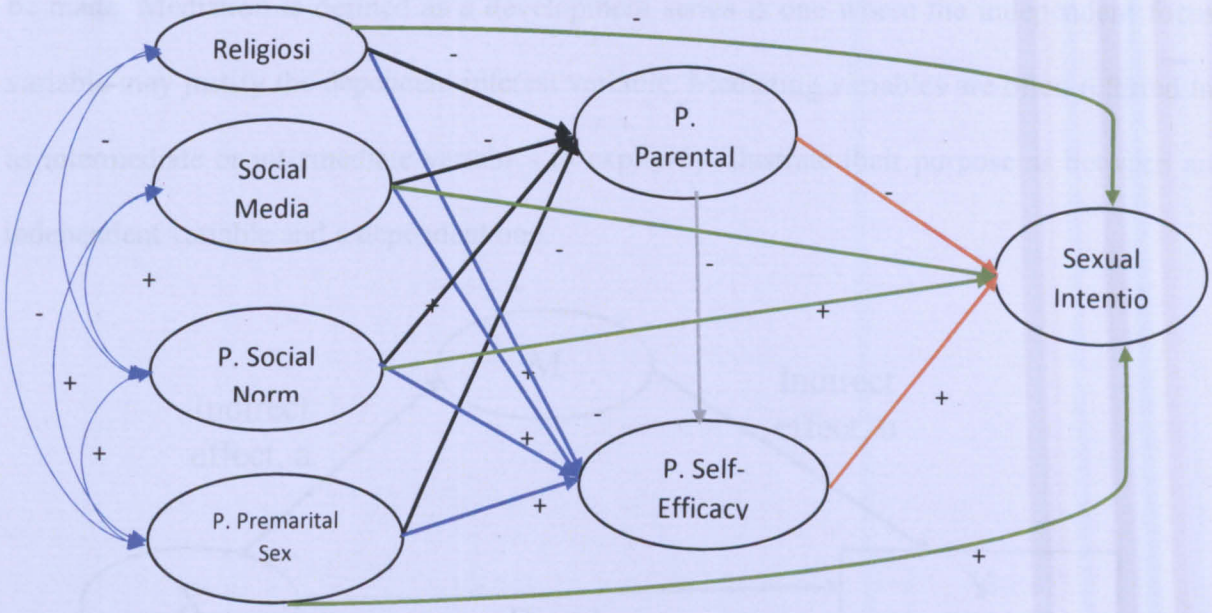


Figure 3.1: Priori model for the factors affecting sexual intention based on Media Practice Model

Table 3.1: Relational propositions in the priori model

Model Path	Relationship
Religiosity→Perceived Parental Monitoring	-
Religiosity→Sexual Intention	-
Religiosity→ Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	-
Social Media Usage→Perceived Parental Monitoring	-
Social Media Usage →Sexual Intention	+
Social Media Usage → Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	-
Social Media Usage → Perception of social norms on premarital sex	+
Perception of social norms on premarital sex →Perceived Parental Monitoring	+
Perception of social norms on premarital sex →Sexual Intention	+
Perception of social norms on premarital sex → Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	+
Permissive attitude towards premarital sex →Perceived Parental Monitoring	-
Permissive attitude towards premarital sex →Sexual Intention	+
Permissive attitude towards premarital sex → Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	+
Perceived Parental Monitoring→ Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	-
Perceived Parental Monitoring →Sexual Intention	-
Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity→ Sexual Intention	+

Analysis of Mediation Effects

A mediation model provides researchers with a comment on the chronology of events that contributes to something, which explains whether a relation between two structures should

be made. Mediation is defined as a development series is one where the independent focus variable may justify the dependent interest variable. Mediating variables are often referred to as intermediate or intermediate variables to explicitly illustrate their purpose as between an independent variable and a dependent one.

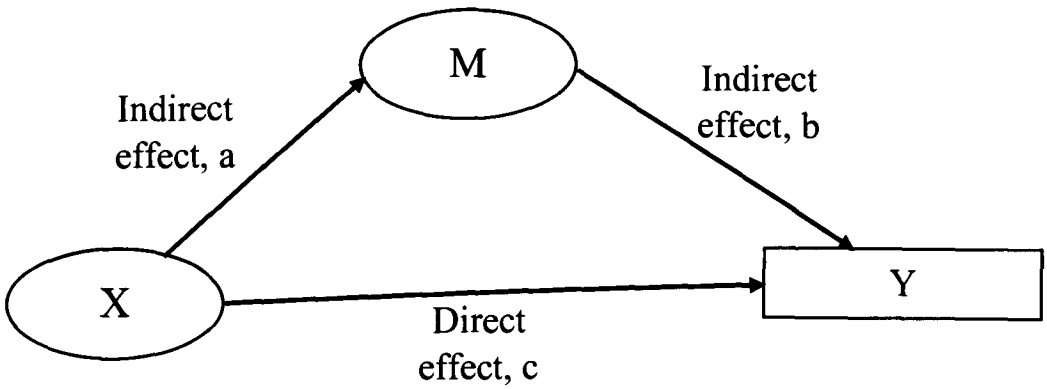


Figure 3.2: The indirect effect (X →M →Y) represents the mediating effect of the construct M on the relationship between X and Y

Existing approaches are also the causation sequence whereby the independent variable (X) causes mediator (M), which in turn affects the dependent variable (Y), explaining how X influenced Y. There is a specific association of the independent variable to the dependent variable in the mediation phase. (Preacher and Hayes, 2008) There are also indirect correlations between the independent variable as well as the mediator variable and the dependent variable. A possible cause is that c 'is a weaker, yet still important route with the addition of the mediation influence. It's what they term partial mediation. (Preacher and Hayes, 2008) Not only is there a substantial interaction between both the mediator and the dependent variable though there is a certain direct connection between some of the independent variable and the dependent. If the direct and indirect effect is < 0.05, and the overall effect is < 0.05, then partial mediation is important.

Many approaches have been used to evaluate mediation theories, but more commonly, the root cause approach utilising the analysis of OLS or structural equation simulation has been

utilised (Preacher and Hayes, 2008). Full mediation will arise if the addition of a mediation variable (M) reduces the independent (X)-dependent variable (Y)-to-zero relationship (Preacher and Hayes, 2008).

The Model Fit

A model cannot be rated as good unless at least one of the incremental fit index (e.g. CFI, GFI, AGFI, TLI, etc.) has an index of more than 0.9 and one fit index badness (e.g. RMSEA, SRMR, RMR, etc.) has an index of < 0.08. It's presumed a model is good. (Hair et al., 2010) To assess the beneficial effects of the experiment, the multiple square correlations (R^2) associated with latent variable physical activity were used to explain variation in the participants' physical activity behaviour. (Hair et al., 2010)

The mathematical objective of structural equation modelling is to inspect an understanding of the relationships which really encompass several equations. Thus, tests of health or statistical exactness are inadequate for dynamic equating models with certain approaches (i.e., R2 with Multiple Regressions) (Hair et al., 2010). The researcher will "agree or deny" the entire layout, as to whether the overall match is appropriate. If the associations are small, the path coefficients can be so weak that the match indexes may not indicate "strong match." Likewise, a mis specified model should suit well. One predictor is that there are weak shift thresholds given strong health. (Hair et al., 2010)

3.12 Ethical Consideration

All data will be collected in this survey kept and handled confidentially, per applicable laws and regulations. When publishing or presenting the survey results, respondents' identity will not be revealed. Ethical clearance from UNIMAS Ethical Board also was obtained before the pilot test. All consents and Patient Information Sheet will be available as part of the questionnaires. If they agree to participate, the form will direct them to the questionnaires.

However, if they do not agree to participate, the questionnaires will be void, and no questionnaire will be distributed.

4.0 Results and Analysis

4.1 Sociodemography

Out of 325 respondents, 55.4% are females, and 44.6% are males. In age distribution, the mean age of the respondents was 17.53 years old with min value is 13 years old, and the max value is 19 years old, and the mode is 19 years old. Please refer to table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic information of study respondent

Sociodemography	Frequency	Percentages
Gender		
Male	145	44.62
Female	180	55.38
Age (Years)		
Mean	17.53	
13	22	6.8
14	16	4.9
15	14	4.3
16	27	8.3
17	42	12.9
18	36	11.1
19	168	51.7

4.2 Social Media Addiction

According to the BERGEN Social Media Addiction Scale, a score of 19 and above indicates the addiction to social media. The means score for this variable is (20.3 ±6.0). This shows the average score is higher than 19, which indicate most of the respondents are addicted to the internet. Of all the responds, 57.5% of the respondents are addicted to social media, and 42.5% are not addicted to social media. Refer to table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Level of Social media usage (n=325) (write up on means score)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Addicted to social media (Score ≥19)	187	57.5
Not Addicted to Social Media (Score<19)	138	42.5

4.3 Religiosity

Based on the finding from this research, the average score for the samples is 14.65 (±2.11). This score shows that most of our respondents fall in category theological religiosity. According to the level of religiosity, ritual religiosity person defined as a person who strictly following the ritual and religions. During this study, there is none respondent who is characterised as ritual religiosity. For the consequential religiosity person, it is defined as a person who depends on religion on a consequential basis. This research reveals that around 33.8% (110) of respondents are consequential religiosity. A theological religiosity person is a person who views religion as a view of the faith rather than strictly on the ritual and consequence. The results of the study revealed that 66.2% (215) of the respondents are fall in this category. An experimental religiosity person is defined as a person who embraces the continual reinvention of religious traditions. This study reveals that none of the respondents is located in the experimental religiosity group. For detail finding, please refer to table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Level of religiosity

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Ritual religiosity (Score ≥ 22)	0	0
Consequential religiosity (Score 16 – 21)	110	33.8
Theological religiosity (Score 7-15)	215	66.2
Experiential religiosity (Score ≤ 6)	0	0

4.4 Perceived Parental Monitoring

Perceived parental monitoring is defined as how strict their parents is by monitoring their activities, including checking their phones and bags. The average score for this variable is 16.31 (±4.30). This score shows us that most respondents perceived that there are strictly monitoring them. Around 50.8% (165) respondents feel that their parents strictly monitor them while 49.2% (160) do feel that the monitoring is lenient. Refer 4.4.

Table 4.4 Level of perceived parental monitoring

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Parents strictly monitor (Score ≥ 16)	165	50.8
Parents linently monitor (Score< 16)	160	49.2

4.5 Sexual intention of Adolescents

There are four domain have been examined in this part of the questionnaire which involves the intention to have sex, permissive sexual attitude toward premarital sex, perceptions of the social norm on premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity. In the first domain, the average score is 16.64 (±3.85). This score shows that most of the respondent are have a low perception of the social norm on premarital sex. Only 53.8%.(175) respondent have a perception score of more than 17.

In the next domain, the mean score for intention to have sex is 16.21 (±3.92). This shows that the average score for the intention in this samples is higher compare to the cut off point of 16. A total of 49.5% (188) respondents have high intention to have sex.

The next domain, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, the average score is 16.98 (±3.53). The score shows the samples are having a low permissive attitude towards premarital sex. However, the percentage of the respondents who are having a score of more than 17 occupies around 53.8% (175) out of total respondents.

Finally, the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, have an average score of 13.58 (±4.14). A total of 47.7%(155) of respondents think they are ready for sexual activity. Refer to table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Sexual intention of Adolescents (n=325)

Variables	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Intention to have sex (Score > 15)	236	72.9
Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (Score > 17)	177	54.5
Perception of social norms on premarital sex(Score > 17)	175	53.8
Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (Score > 16)	155	47.7

4.6 Religiosity, parental monitoring and sexual intention based on gender and age group

After descriptive analysis, further analysis with an independent t-test on the gender and age group on every domain. The first analysis is comparing the mean score for gender. There are significantly different levels of social media usage among male and female respondents. Females (M=20.54, SD= 5.66) have a higher score compared to males (M=20.00, SD= 6.40); t(323)= -0.78, p=0.014. Other than that, there are significant differences in the level of permissive attitude toward premarital sex with females (M=20.54, SD=3.05) have a higher permissible level compared to males (M=16.04, SD=3.86); t(323)= -4.42, p=0.007. In other domain, female respondents (M=17.23, SD=3.52) are significantly higher perception of social norm on premarital sex compared to the male respondents (M=15.90, SD=4.12); t(323)= -3.137, p=0.039.

An analysis was also done after grouping the age into two leading groups of the respondents. The group is below 18-years-old respondents and group 18-year-old and above respondents. During the analysis, the level of perceived parental monitoring is significantly higher in the group 18-year-old and above (M=16.71, SD=4.04) compared to the group below 18-years-old (M=15.66, SD=4.65); t(225.08)=-4.31, p=0.010. Other than that, they're also significant differences in the level of permissive attitude toward premarital sex with the group 18-year-old and above (M= 17.52, SD=3.06) have a higher permissible level compared to below 18-years-old group (M= 16.07, SD=4.08); t(199.95)= -2.40, p=0.001.

Table 4.6: Comparison of mean Score for the level of religiosity, the level of parental monitoring, level of sexual intention based on gender and age group

Variable	Level of religiosity	Level of parental monitoring	Level of Social Media Usage	Permissive attitude towards premarital sex	Perception of social norms on premarital sex	Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity	Intention to have sex
Gender							
Male (n=145)	12.14	16.26	**20.00**	**16.04**	**15.90**	12.97	14.91
Female (n=180)	12.16	26.35	**20.54**	**17.74**	**17.23**	13.89	17.27
t-test value	-0.078	-0.180	**-0.78**	**-4.42**	**-3.14**	-2.00	-5.63
P-value	0.086	0.056	**0.014***	**0.007***	**0.039***	0.257	0.343
Age Group							
Below 18 years (n=121)	14.55	**15.66**	20.24	**16.07**	16.42	13.28	16.00
18-year-old and above (n=204)	14.72	**16.71**	20.34	**17.52**	16.77	13.60	16.34
t-test value	-0.653	**-2.052**	-0.143	**-3.403**	-0.788	0.676	-0.762
P-value	0.514	**0.041***	0.886	**0.001***	0.432	0.499	0.447

4.7 Structural Equation Model

Sample Correlation Matrix

Correlational analyzes were used in this research to examine the relation between the variables. During this analysis, there is a significant correlation between the level of perceived parental monitoring and the level of social media usage with positive correlation value, $r(323)=0.21$, $p<0.001$. There is also a strong link with the degree of parental control associated with a permissive attitude towards premarital sex with $r(323)=0.176$, $p=0.001$, and intention to have sex, $r(323)=0.139$ $p= 0.012$. However, perceived parental monitoring also has a negative correlation with the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, $r(323)= -0.154$, $p=0.005$.

They are also a positive correlation between permissive attitude toward premarital sex with the perception of the social norm on premarital sex, $r(323)=0.84$, $p<0.001$, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, $r(323)=0.43$, $p<0.001$, and intention to have sex, $r(323)=0.74$, $p<0.001$.

On the other hand, a positive correlation has also been observed between the perception of the social norm on premarital sex with the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, $r(323)=0.48$, $p<0.001$, and the intention to have sex, $r(323)=0.649$, $p<0.001$. A positive correlation also observed when we correlate the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity with the intention to have sex, $r(323)=0.414$, $p<0.001$.

Table 4.7: Correlation analysis for the level of religiosity, the level of parental monitoring, level of sexual intention based on sociodemography

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Level of religiosity[1]	1.000						
Level of parental monitoring[2]	-0.079	1.000					
Level of Social Media usage[3]	0.055	0.212**	1.000				
Permissive attitude[4]	-0.032	0.176*	<0.001	1.000			
Perception of social norms[5]	-0.043	0.091	0.028	0.838**	1.000		
Self-efficacy[6]	-0.069	-0.154*	-0.148	0.427**	0.479**	1.000	
Intention to have sex[7]	-0.092	0.139*	-0.075	0.740**	0.649**	0.414**	1.000

Note: * = p-value is less than 0.05

** = p-value is less than 0.001.

Initial Modeling

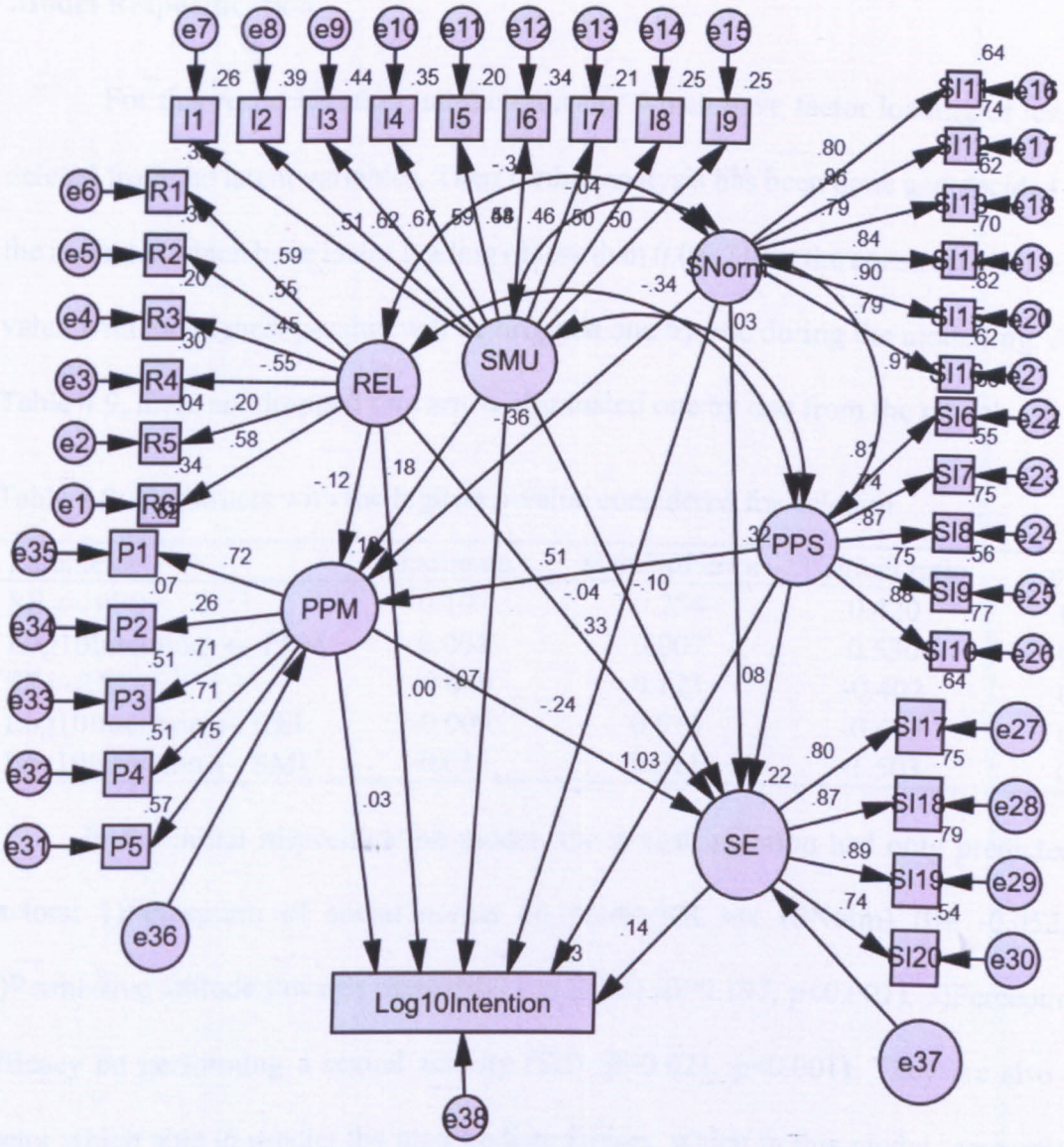
Before proceeding for modelling, the assumption for structural equation modelling must be fit. Apparently, the distribution of the outcome was not normally distributed. Few measures were taken to normalise the distribution. The first one was using Log10 conversion in SPSS. Bootstrapping had been done up four times the number of sample done to achieve a normally distributed assumption.

Structural equation modelling has been conducted to generate an initial model that has fifteen variables that have effects on sexual intention among adolescents. In the initial model, the sexual intention had only predicted by three factors; Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (β=0.022, p=0.002), Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (β=0.201, p<0.001) and Perception of social norms on premarital sex (β=-0.056, p=0.026). They are also a few other factors which able to predict the intermediate factors, which in this model, we have two intermediate factors, which are Perceived Parental Monitoring and Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity. For the Perceived Parental Monitoring, there are two factors which able to predict this factor; 1) Social Media Usage (β=0.290, p=0.022), and 2) Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (β=0.709, p=0.020). For the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, there is only one factor which able to predict this factor; Perceived Parental Monitoring (β= -0.221, p<0.001).

However, during this initial modelling, the chi-square statistics $X^2(575)$= 1141.569 and p-value=0.000. Besides that, the with GFI=0.834 and AGFI =0.813 shows not good fit model, although the RMSEA=0.055 and CFI=0.901 were above the cut of points of 0.9. This model shows a poor fit. Several respecifications have been carried out in search of a good model fit. The results of the primary analyses are shown in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.1.

Table 4.8: Standardised regression weights of constructs an initial model

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio	p-value
PPM ← REL	-0.202	0.145	-1.391	.164
PPM ←SMU	0.290	0.126	2.293	.022
PPM ← SNorm	-0.415	0.255	-1.626	.104
PPM ← PPS	0.709	0.306	2.318	.020
SE ← REL	-0.059	0.118	-0.503	.615
SE ← SMU	-0.178	0.106	-1.676	.094
SE ← SNorm	0.370	0.214	1.728	.084
SE ← PPS	0.098	0.257	0.382	.703
SE ← PPM	-0.221	0.062	-3.546	<0.001
Log10Intention ← REL	0.003	0.013	0.215	.830
Log10Intention ← SMU	-0.017	0.011	-1.481	.139
Log10Intention←SNorm	-0.056	0.025	-2.230	.026
Log10Intention ← PPS	0.201	0.031	6.533	<0.001
Log10Intention ← PPM	0.004	0.007	0.609	.542
Log10Intention ← SE	0.022	0.007	3.057	.002
Model fit statistics	X^2	1141.569		
	df	575		
	p-value	0.000		
	X^2/df	1.985		
	CFI	0.901		
	AGFI	0.813		
	GFI	0.834		
	Pratio	0.913		
	RMSEA	0.055		
	AIC	1323.569		



(Standardized estimates)
Chi-Square(df) =1141.569 (575), p-value= .000
Relative Chi-square (<=2) =1.985
GFI(>0.9) =.834 ;AGFI(>0.9)=.807
CFI(>0.9) =.901 ;Pratio=.913
RMSEA(<=0.08) =.055
AIC= 1323.569

Figure 4.1: Initial structural equation model based on the prori model

Model Respecification

For this respecification, all the indicator which have factor loading of less than 0.3 is deleted from the latent variables. Then further analysis has been done and decided to delete all the indicator which have factor loading of less than 0.05. Then, the construct with no significant value with the highest p-value will be dropped one by one during the modelling. As shown in Table 4.9, there are dropped five arrow eliminated one by one from the model.

Table 4.9: Constructs with the highest p-value considered for deletion

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio	p-value
SE ← PPS	0.107	0.254	0.420	0.674
Log10Intention ← PPM	0.004	0.007	0.530	0.596
SE←REL	-0.049	0.123	-0.402	0.687
Log10Intention ← REL	-0.009	0.013	-0.645	0.519
Log10Intention ← SMU	-0.016	0.011	-1.503	0.133

In the initial respecification model, the sexual intention had only predicted by three factors; 1)Perception of social norms on premarital sex (SNorm) (β= -0.052,p=0.030), 2)Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) (β=0.197, p<0.001), 3)Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) (β=0.021, p<0.001). They are also one other factor which able to predict the intermediate factors, which in this model, perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE). For this factor, there is only one factor which able to predict this factor; 1) Perception of social norms on premarital sex (SNorm) (β= 0.424, p<0.001).

During this respecification, there were three constructs which not able to predict the sexual intention during this modelling. These construct is religiosity (REL) (β= -0.009, p=0.519), Social Media Usage (SMU) (β=-0.016, p=0.133) and Perceived Parental Monitoring (PPM) (β=0.004, p=0.596).

However, after this respecification, the model fit index had improved. The respecification models, in Table 4.10 and Figure 4.2, provided a significant $X^2(100)$= 249.466,

p=0.000. The ratio of X2/df = 2.495, which was within the acceptable range of below 3. The goodness fit index, CFI=0.963, and RMSEA=0.068 were indicating a fairly fit model. Although, the goodness fit index, GFI = 0.910, the adjusted goodness fit index, AGFI=0.807 were still below the cut-off point of 0.9.

Table 4.10: Standardised regression weights of constructs after respecification (seven constructs dropped)

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio	p-value
SE ← SNorm	0.424	0.067	6.289	<0.001
Log10Intention←SNorm	-0.052	0.024	-2.173	0.030
Log10Intention ← PPS	0.197	0.028	6.945	<0.001
Log10Intention ← SE	0.021	0.006	3.309	<0.001
Model Fit Statistics	X^2	249.466		
	df	100		
	p	0.000		
	X^2/df	2.495		
	CFI	0.963		
	GFI	0.910		
	AGFI	0.807		
	Pratio	0.833		
	RMSEA	0.068		
	AIC	321.466		

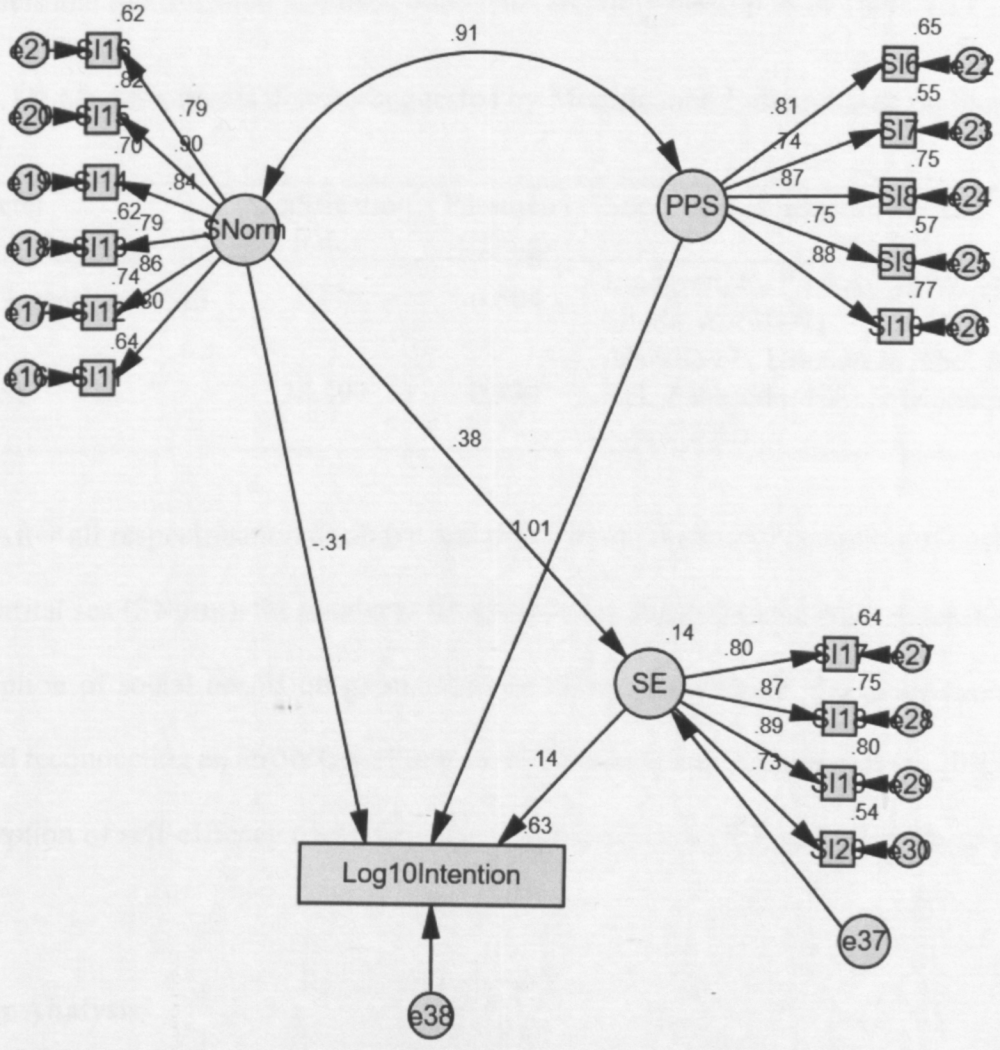


Figure 4.2: Respecified model after deletion of three construct

Further respecification had been done in observing the modification index. Based on modification indices, there are few arrows needed to be added to improve the goodness fit of the models and modification had been done with literature backup as in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Modification is done as suggested by Modification Indices based on literature reviews

Parameter	Modification Index	Parameter Change	Supportive Literature Review
Log10 Intention →SI6	5.379	0.504	Lindgren, K. P., George, W. H., & Shoda, Y. (2007)
PPS→SE	28.497	0.539	Abdullah F, Draman S, Abd. Aziz KH, Zainuddin NA, & Muhammad NA. (2020).

After all respecification as above and deletion of construct Perception of social norms on premarital sex (SNorm), the goodness fitness index is able to be achieved. After the deletion of perception of social norms on premarital sex (SNorm) construct, the modification index suggested reconnecting an arrow from Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) toward the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) to gain the best model fit indices.

Mediator Analysis

During the modelling, the model in figure 4.3 suggested a good and meaningful relationship between the predictors (Permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, and Sexual Intention), testing the influence of mediator variables is encouraged. Mediators should explain the pathways by which an intervention operates, and the order by which behaviour changes occur.

The first step towards establishing mediation was to study the effect of Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (independent variables), and perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (mediators). The second stage involved examining the impact of

mediator variables on Sexual Intention. The third step to establish mediation was to decide if the impact of Permissive attitude towards premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity on sexual intention was satisfied after accounting for mediator variables.

Table 4.12: Test of the mediation model

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio	p-value
SE ← PPS	0.541	0.109	4.966	<0.001
Log10Intention ← PPS	0.175	0.018	9.821	<0.001
Log10Intention ← SE	0.020	0.006	3.055	0.002

The path diagrams of mediation relationship are available in Figure 4.4. In this figure, the standardised regression between Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) toward Sexual Intention (Log10Intention) and perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) is the only significant mediator in the model. The Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) was a strong predictor for Sexual Intention (Log10Intention) (β=0.175, $p<0.001$) and perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) (β=0.541, $p<0.001$), while the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) (β=0.020, $p=0.002$) was a significant predictor of Sexual Intention (Log10Intention). So this means that perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) was a partial mediator between Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) and Sexual Intention (Log10Intention).

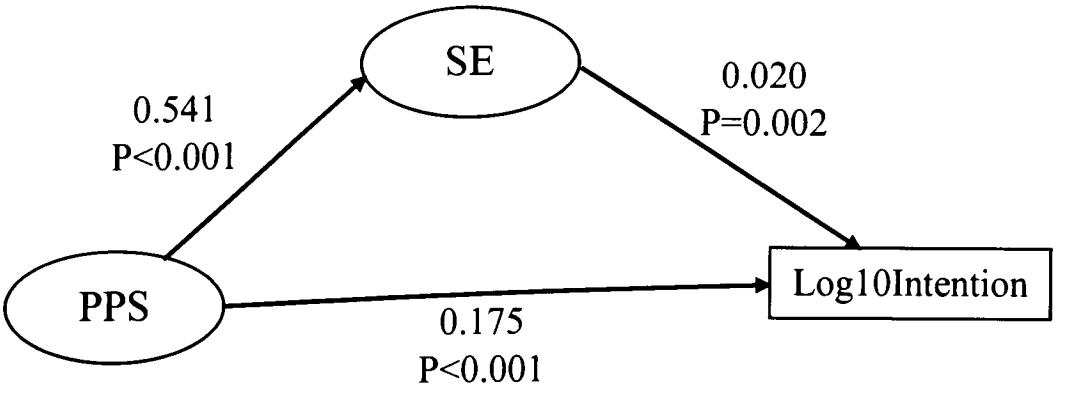


Figure 4.4: Simple mediation - Standardised regression coefficients for the relation between Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) and Sexual Intention (Log10Intention) as mediated by perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE).

The Final Model

Based on the mediation analysis, the mediation between Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) and Sexual Intention (Log10Intention) by the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) is statistically significant, and the model is maintained as it is.

The final model in as specified in Table 4.12 and Figure 4.3. The chi-square X2(32)=75.155, p-value<0.001, X2/df =2.349, CFI=0.980, GFI=0.955, AGFI=0.922, P-ratio=0.711, RMSEA=0.065 and AIC=121.155, which indicates the model have good fits for the samples.

Table 4.12: Standardised regression weights of constructs in the final model

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Critical ratio	p-value
SE ← PPS	0.541	0.109	4.966	<0.001
Log10Intention ← PPS	0.175	0.018	9.821	<0.001
Log10Intention ← SE	0.020	0.006	3.055	0.002
Model Fit Statistics	X^2	75.155		
	df	32		
	p	0.000		
	X^2/df	2.349		
	CFI	0.980		
	GFI	0.955		
	AGFI	0.922		
	Pratio	0.711		
	RMSEA	0.065		
	AIC	121.155		

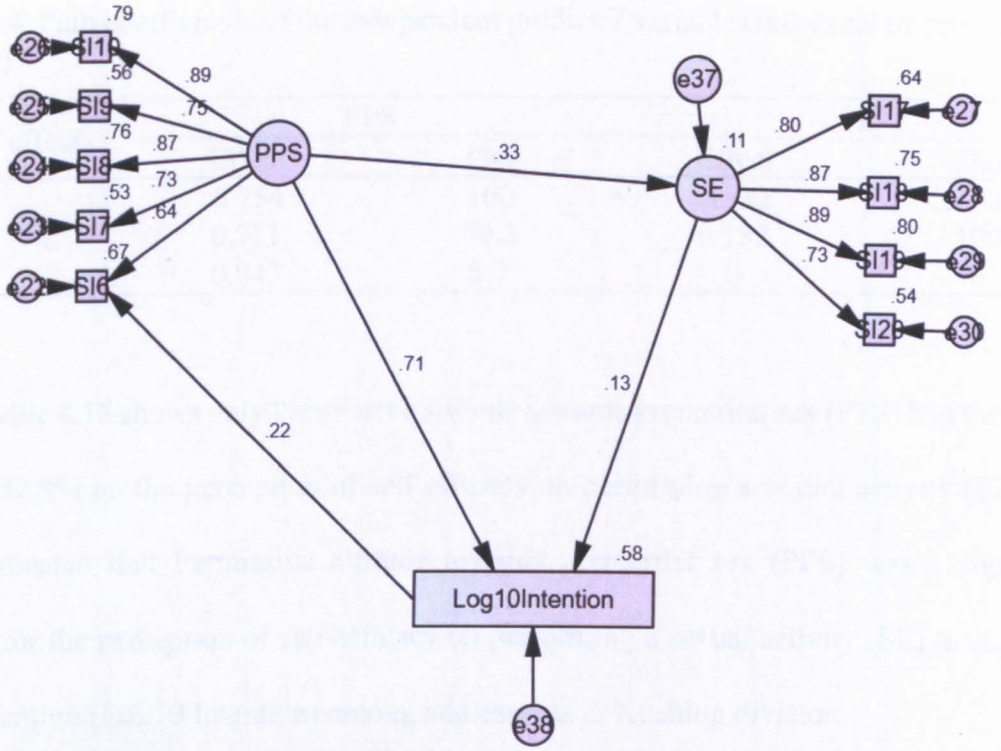


Figure 4.3: Final model after respecification

The indirect, direct and total effect of independent variables is examined in the final model. Table 4.13 shows the effect of all the variables on sexual intention. All path coefficients included in the model were significant at the 0.05 level. There are two predictors which had an overall effect on sexual intention (Log10 Intention): Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) (75.4%); and perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity(SE)(13.2%). Refer to table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Path coefficients of the independent predictor variables on sexual intention (Log10 Intention)

Type of effect	PPS		SE	
	Effect	(%)	Effect	(%)
Total	0.754	100	0.132	100
Direct	0.711	94.3	0.132	100
Indirect	0.043	5.7	0	0

Table 4.15 shows only Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) had the overall effect of 32.9% on the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE). This model indicated that Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) was a significant predictor for the perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) to engage in sexual intention (Log10 Intention) among adolescents in Kuching division.

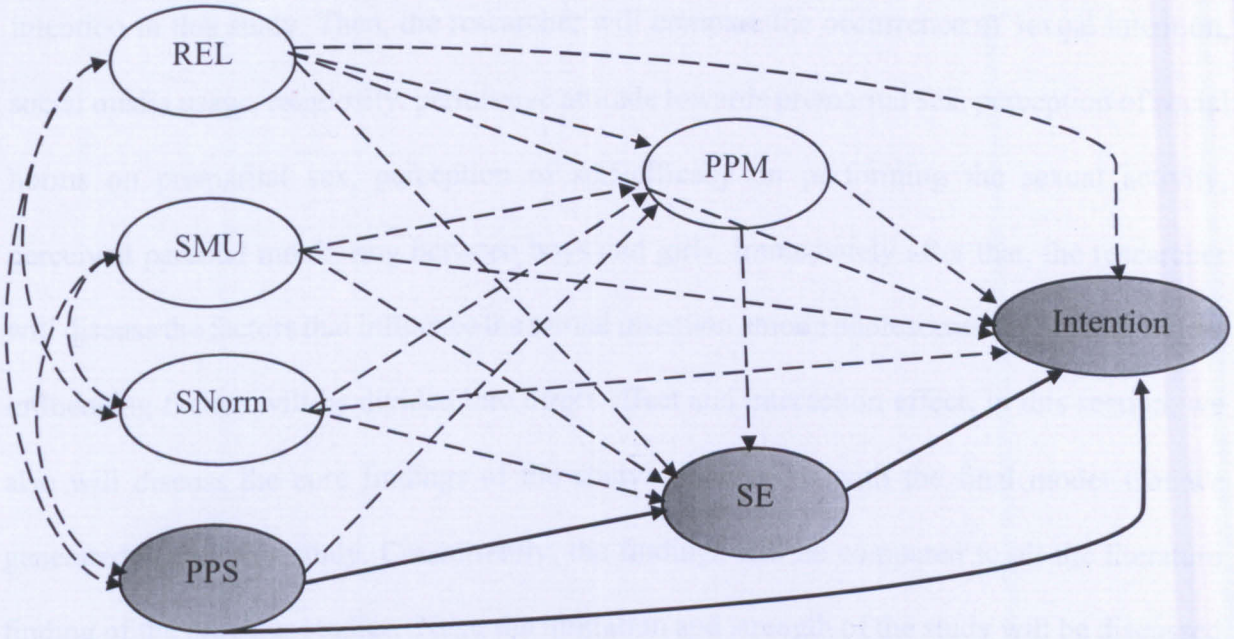
Table 4.15: Path coefficients of the intermediate dependent variable, Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS)

Type of effect	PPS		SE	
	Effect	(%)	Effect	(%)
Total	0.329	100	0	0
Direct	0.329	100	0	0
Indirect	0	0	0	0

Overall, the final model consisting of two significant constructs: Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE) and Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (PPS) accounted for 58 per cent of the total variance in adolescent physical activity level (R^2=0.58). The variance explained for the intermediate dependent variable (Perception of self-efficacy on performing a sexual activity (SE)) was 11 per cent (R^2=0.11). The final model also identified all variables are positively correlated toward Sexual Intention (Log10Intention).

Figure 4.4 shows two significant factors which lead to sexual intention: Perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity and Permissive attitude towards premarital sex (both are shaded). The permissive attitude towards premarital sex was mediated by the

perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity in determining the sexual intention of the adolescent in Kuching district.



Shaded variables with darkened arrows – Significant relationships
Clear circled variables with dotted arrows –No significant relationships

Figure 4.4: Final model for the factors affecting sexual intention based on Media Practice Model

Structural equation modelling evaluated the priori method in this analysis to find the best way to address adolescent sexual intention in the Kuching Division. This final model was developed according to media practice model and proven in connecting all the variables. Other than that, this model is simple and easily to be understood and we can clearly see where to intervene this sexual intention.

5.0 Discussion

In the first section of this chapter, the researcher will discuss the prevalence of sexual intention in this study. Then, the researcher will compare the occurrence of sexual intention, social media usage, religiosity, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of social norms on premarital sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, perceived parental monitoring between boys and girls. Immediately after that, the researcher will discuss the factors that influence the sexual intention among adolescents in Kuching. These influencing factors will be divided into direct effect and interaction effect. In this section, we also will discuss the core findings of the study and relate it with the final model that we generated during this study. Concurrently, the findings will be compared to all the literature finding of the previous studies. Next, the limitation and strength of the study will be discussed at the end of these sections.

5.1 Prevalence of sexual intention among adolescents

The present research found out that 72.9% of adolescents in this study had high sexual intention. Out of this, 67.3% of adolescents in early adolescents have high sexual intention. The percentage value is increasing in middle adolescent with 73.9% and further increase in late adolescents with 74.0%. This study shows that the prevalence of youth having sexual intention is higher than the average study done by Muhammad NA et al. (2017) in Klang Valley in Malaysia which reveals only 8% of respondents have high sexual intention. This condition shows that adolescent in Kuching division has higher sexual intention compared to the one in Klang Valley. This condition is likely because of sample characteristics such as age and education level. A research done by Steinberg L et al. (2008) suggests that middle to late adolescent tend to seek more pleasure due to hormonal changes and curiosity urges compared to early adult. (Steinberg et al., 2008) Other than that, another supportive evidence by Dixon-

Mueller R (2008) states that adolescents in early and middle adolescence are typically not "cognitively able" to partake in healthy and voluntary sexual experiences. Surprisingly, the findings of this study are still higher, although compared to the United States of America, which shows that 64% of their adolescent age 12 to 17 have high sexual intention. This condition may trigger many public health issues, such as increasing number in teenage pregnancy in Sarawak as compared to other states in Malaysia.

5.2 Gender and age group difference in the occurrence of sexual intention, social media usage, religiosity, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of social norms on premarital sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity, perceived parental monitoring.

During analyses, the researcher had found out that, there are significantly different in the level of social media usage between male and female. The female had a higher addiction score compare to male respondents. These findings match the research by Pew Research Center on internet and technology (2012), which spelt out around 84% of female adolescents using social media compared to male adolescents (Purcell et al., 2012). The study was done by Banyai. 2017 et al., also reveals the same finding where score compared to male respondents (Bányai et al., 2017). Past research has shown significant disparities in gender in problem usage of social media and problem use of the internet. For example, Rehbein and Moble noticed that girls suggested that social media led more to their addiction among adolescents with slow internet use, whereas boys often listed online pornography as a primary cause of their issues.

Surprisingly, there are also significantly different in permissive attitude towards premarital sex among male and female. This research reveals that female adolescents in Kuching have a higher permissive attitude towards premarital sex compared to male adolescents. These findings are contradicting with the findings by Rahman et al., which reveals

that male respondents were 1.83 times more likely to have permissive behaviour patterns as a comparison to their female colleagues (Rahman et al., 2015). This finding is a new finding that can be one of the point intervention. Intervention in female adolescents can be the focus in the permissiveness attitude toward the premarital sex. However, further study can be done to improve understanding in this matter.

Another significant difference that the researchers had found out is the perception of social norms on premarital sex. The finding shows that female adolescents also have a higher means score compared to male adolescents. These findings are contradicting with the finding that has been done in West Malaysia by Abdullah F. et al., (2020) where the male has a higher perception of the social norm on premarital sex compared to female (Abdullah F et al., 2020). However, these findings are supporting the above finding where the perception of the social norm on premarital sex is high; the permissiveness toward premarital sex also will be higher. There are a few factors that can explain this behaviour. The first one is peer perception. Research is done in Tehran by Farideh and John (2015) reveals that peer perceptions were considered to become more egalitarian, but then only a few peers were assumed to be in favour of premarital sex (Khalajabadi Farahani and Cleland, 2015).

When comparing the age group, as expected, younger adolescents have stricter perceived parental monitoring compared to older adolescents. The main reason for this finding is the dimension of parental control offers an element of hope that can affect a child (Sham, 2005). Changes will be made inside a high-risk family focused on an unsatisfied living atmosphere and adverse social impact (Ismail, 2000). These strict controls are a typical control of Asian parents who believed that strict control might shape the child better as described by Choi et al. (Choi et al., 2013).

As expected also, there are significantly different in permissive attitude towards premarital sex. The findings show that older adolescents tend to have a higher permissive attitude towards premarital sex compared to the younger adolescents' group. This condition is well explained by Hoang et al. (2018), which says older age participants had a higher rate of knowledge of premarital sex consequences, accepting premarital sex, and practising premarital sex compared with those in the younger group (Hoang et al., 2018). These facts are widely accepted to explain the condition in Asian countries. A study in India by Ghule et al., (2007) also support this finding where older students are tolerating towards sexuality compared to the younger students (Ghule et al., 2007).

5.3 Factors affecting the sexual intention among adolescents in Kuching

To provide a novel point of action, knowing the factors affecting adolescent sexual intention is essential. The current research will provide a piece of new evidence on where and what can we intervene in to reduce the sexual intention and finally reduce the number of sexual activities among adolescents in Kuching division. Summarising the findings, there are only two factors that able to predict the sexual intention among the adolescents in Kuching division: permissive attitude towards premarital sex, and perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity.

5.3.1 Factors with direct effect

5.3.1.1 Permissive attitude towards premarital sex

Attitude is about the assumption that an individual practices the conduct (Muhammad et al., 2017). It has a positive relationship with the behavioural patterns' actual output, particularly if one anticipates the benefits that are associated with it (Muhammad et al., 2017). Adolescents with a permissive attitude towards premarital sex are expected to have the intention of attempting to perform sexual activities (Muhammad et al., 2017). Supportive of

this notion, the result of this study shows that permissive attitude is one of the factors that may lead to sexual intention among adolescents (Muhammad et al., 2017).

A non-permissive attitude to premarital intercourse is widespread in traditional societies such as the citizens of Malaysia, Hong Kong and China (Muhammad et al., 2017). Modernisation, though, may have unwittingly altered the perceptions of citizens and a permissive mentality is still widespread among sexually active teenagers in certain nations (Muhammad et al., 2017).

There are a few factors that influence permissive attitude towards premarital sex. According to Gibbs et al., exposure to the media may lead introduced to various, including online sex details, and premarital attitudes are expected to escalate to globalise crease in the prevalence of permissive attitude towards premarital sex in Vietnam. (Gibbs et al., 2014)

Other than that, in the same articles, they also mention that Adolescents who thought that premarital sex was more prevalent in their neighbourhood were more likely to be permissive. The unusual percentages with permissive behaviours as was often expected. (Gibbs et al., 2014)

5.3.1.2 Self-efficacy and sexual behaviour

Self-efficacy requires trusting in one's abilities to conduct a certain action. Self-efficacy depends on past experiences, resources available and expected obstacles. Cognitive evaluation of environmental signs typically happens before any action is implemented (Muhammad et al., 2017). Youth are less likely to have a sexual desire if they believe it is impossible for them to have intercourse even whether they have no romantic partner (Muhammad et al., 2017). With repeated experience in performing the sexual activity, their belief in their ability increases and reduces with the scarcity of resources such as an appropriate time and place. Sexual behaviour is influenced by a high degree of perceived self-effectiveness (Muhammad et al., 2017).

There are numerous articles which support this finding in the world. A research was done by Abdullah F, Draman S, Abd. Aziz KH, Zainuddin NA, & Muhammad NA. (2020) which have been done in West Malaysia stated, a positive correlation between the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and sexual intention (Abdullah et al., 2020). Although this research was not using a structural equation modelling, the correlation also is given us a clue between these factors. Meta-analysis research by Sheeran P. et al. (2016) shows that improvements in perceptions, expectations, and self-efficacy have a greater impact on intention rather than on behaviour (Sheeran et al., 2016).

A research was done by Cha et al. (2007) in South Korea shows that behaviours, perceived behavioural influence, and referent-group norms have become important predictors of premarital sex intention for male students with strong effectiveness, but only premarital sex activity and norms expected for female students (Cha et al., 2007).

5.3.1.2 Partial mediation by the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity

During the analysis in structural equation modelling, we found out that, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity had become a mediator to the permissive attitude toward sexual intention. This finding was supported by numerous researches on sexual health which reveals that self-efficacy is a mediator for intention and sexual activities. This finding supported by Social Cognitive Theory. In Social Cognitive Theory, self-development and behavioural adjustment are clarified by the fundamental theory of human action. According to Bandura (2001), becoming an agent involves providing a deliberate effect on the internal workings and conditions of existence (Bandura, 2001). Compared to this perception, citizens are constructive, self-regulating, and self-reflective (Bandura, 2001). Social Cognitive Theory suggests a partnership based on a concept of triadic reciprocity in which personal variables,

environmental factors and actions function as collaborative and mutual determinants and affect each other (Bandura, 2001). Self-efficacy is thought to be the first form since they control the usage of action trends, are responsible for the creation of laws that forecast and affect outcomes, establish goals and plans, assess the likelihood of achieving progress in these goals, and evaluate the effectiveness of problem-solving (Bandura, 2001). The second degree happens as individuals plan to effectively pursue a certain style of conduct that prevents circumstances that transcend their abilities; in this instance, people try to participate in behaviours and prefer settings in which they feel they will indulge in an activity that is in their benefit (Bandura, 2001).

5.4 Total Variance explained by two significant variables

In this present research, the structural model supports two factors model (permissive attitude towards premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity) with a total variance of 58% to explain the sexual intention among adolescents. The total variance of the current research is comparable to other studies that assessed multifactorial correlates of sexual intention or sexual conduct. A study conducted by Brcar and Zvezdna Dernovsek, (2009) explained 34% of the variability of behavioural intent (Brcar and Zvezdna Dernovsek, 2009). Based on multivariate analysis, it is concluded that the questionnaire can be used to assess the impact of the predictors (factors included in the questionnaire) of behavioural intention to engage in the first sexual intercourse in youth.

On the other hand, research done by Tseng et al. (2019) shows that the same modelling shows 42% to 45% of the total variance in their study. This study was done in China shows a higher number of total variances explained compared to study in Europe (Tseng et al., 2020).

Despite the use of different measurement tools, most studies assessing multifactorial correlations consistently report a small R-square. However, according to Newman and

Newman (2000), replicability is more useful than mere relevance, and the focus should be on the determinants of R-squared rather than on R-squared itself. The term R-squared refers to the fraction of the variance explained in the model, also referred to as the coefficient of determination (Hair et al., 2010). In addition, the predictor variables in the social sciences have small effects (Newman & Newman, 2000).

5.5 Limitation and strength

There are a few limitations while conducting this current research. The first one is this research is limited to only one district in Sarawak, so the findings of this current research might not be generalisable to the whole state of Sarawak or even Malaysia. Other than that, there was a limitation in data collection due a Movement Control Order related to COVID-19 pandemic. Due to this MCO, the researcher had decided to change the data collection methods from interview-based to online self-administration questionnaires.

During the modelling, there are a few modifications done while observing the modification indices. This modification was done after confirming the theory based on another research before this. The first connection was between the sexual intention and one of the indicators in Permissive attitude towards premarital sex variable. The modification suggests that this indicator must be assessed in sexual intention also to get a better fit model. This connection was supported by Lindgren, K. P., George, W. H., & Shoda, Y. (2007). Their research reveals that one's attitude on the one-night stand needs to be included as an intention to have sex. (Lindgren et al., 2007) Their study was done in Washington on the association of the man, woman and themselves on sexual intention and their perception of one-night stands attitudes. (Lindgren et al., 2007)

The second modification done is a reconnection between the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and permissive attitude toward premarital sex. This connection was proven by Abdullah F, Draman S, Abd. Aziz KH, Zainuddin NA, &

Muhammad NA. (2020) which have been done in West Malaysia. (Abdullah et al., 2020) According to this research, there is a strong relationship between these two constructs. (Abdullah et al., 2020) The research was done by Muhammad NA (2017) in Klang Valley also reveals the same connection between these two constructs. (Muhammad et al., 2017)

In summary, perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity as a partial mediator which mediates permissive attitude toward premarital sex which essentially leads to increase sexual intention. The main reason for this finding could be derived from Theory of Planned Behavior, a permissive disposition towards sexual activity, a presumed influence of societal expectations, along with deep confidence in the capacity to regulate or conduct the sexual activity, can contribute to a high degree of intention to commit sexual activity. (Ajzen, 1991) Purpose mediates the interaction between cognitive processes (activities, societal expectations, self-efficacy) and actions. Conduct is sexual behaviour as the end product of sexual intention. (Ajzen, 1991)

Overall, the present research identified two significant predictors of adolescent sexual intention: 1) Permissive attitude towards premarital sex; and 2) Perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity. The effect of Permissive attitude towards premarital sex was partially mediated by the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity.

Then, this research followed a cross-section study design and a self-reported questionnaire. According to the complexity of the topic, it is likely that the participants were not fully honest. However, consents are able to be obtained for all the below 18 years old participant. Other than that, we unable to trace their answer as the participant was only given link and they can answer it in their convenience time. The research listed only one district in Sarawak, so it might not be indicative.

The major strength of this research is using structural equation modelling (SEM). SEM has become such an increasingly popular option for data analytics is because it has several strengths. One well-known function is the capacity to define latent variable models that include different measures of latent construct relationships and their manifest indicators and build relationships. In this research, the researcher uses SEM to establish the relationship between sexual intention and all other independent variables. It is commonly argued by these means that researchers can evaluate the psychometric properties of measurements and estimate relationships among constructs that are corrected for biases attributable to random error and construct-relevant variance. Another widely accepted asset is the existence of global fit metrics which can include a detailed evaluation of very complicated models containing a significant number of linear equations. Most alternative procedures which could be used to test such models instead of SEM would provide only separate "mini-tests" of model components which are conducted on an equation-by-equation basis. In comparison, users can comparatively determine the compatibility of alternate models that vary in difficulty by nested chi-square tests and other methods. SEM advocates the pattern evaluation method for the study of data in this respect.

6.0 Conclusion

The findings are summarised and discussed in this chapter. This section contains suggestions for future research.

6.1 Review of main findings

This research updates and provides insights into the nature and complexity of Malaysian adolescents' sexual intention and sexual behaviour. Sexual intention very rarely evaluated in Kuching Division or even in the State of Sarawak, although there was an increase in teenage pregnancy incident in Sarawak. A theoretical framework formulated in this research served as a general framework to tease out individual, social, social media effect and religious factors which might have any influence in predicting the sexual intention which becomes a proxy of sexual conduct in this study. The priori model generated from the literature review proposed six factors. The structural model in the quantitative phase supported only two influencing factors: perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and permissive attitude toward premarital sex.

Perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity mediated the effect of permissive attitude toward premarital sex on sexual intention. Self-efficacy is one of the common mediators which motivate a person to do an action, which is supported in this current study.

Interestingly, current research reveals that the prevalence of sexual intention in Kuching Division is even higher compared to the one conducted in West Malaysia. This might be one of the reasons why teenage pregnancy incident is higher in Sarawak compare to some other state in Malaysia. One of the factors is the age of the respondents wherein West Malaysia; most respondents are college students while currents research is a community-based which involved younger adolescents.

In this current study, we also found out that the total variance explained by the two variables toward sexual intention is high. Estimated around 58% of the respondents are able to explain this model through the above pathway, which is higher than a few other study conducted in Malaysia and another part of the world.

The study results provide a piece of strong evidence through triangulation and elaboration of the constructs and their interrelationships in the emergent theory. This research offers theoretical implications and suggestions for future research, guiding principles and actionable recommendations. The findings may benefit health planners and community leader on how to tackles the sexual intention and later will reduce high-risk sexual conduct and finally to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies.

6.2 Contribution to the theory and practice

Adolescents are the future of the nation. Their health is our asset. This subsection highlights the major contributions of the present study and suggestion for the intervention.

In the present research, the interrelationships among variables (Perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and permissive attitude toward premarital sex) affecting sexual intention suggest the point of intervention should target reducing the perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and permissive attitude toward premarital sex. There are many interventions that can be done, such as sexual education, whether in the community or the learning institution. The most effective way to control both factors is from home. Family need to be aware of the changes in the adolescent and be open for them to talk to the family members. One way to gain their trust is to be supportive, not only in the learning and behaviour but to the emotion also. Other than that,

Other than that, the intervention can be done in the community also. This intervention may involve parents and adolescents. For parents, they can be thought about how managing

their adolescents and how to recognise the adolescents in problems and approach while managing their adolescents. These topics may involve multiple professions such as counsellors, health professionals, and religious leader. While the parents have their course, the adolescent also will be involved in the various activities on sexual health modules.

Other than that, a school-based intervention can be one of the agenda that we need to see and look back to improve the understanding of sexual health. Current sexual and reproductive health module might be outdated for the adolescents as the focus of the module is on the biological structure and science behind it. Adolescents nowadays may know all of the modules earlier as the internet is widely available today. Other than that, during the teaching of the module, the class may be separated into gender-based class as the requirement of each gender is different. For example, the boys might be interested in contraception for male rather than contraception for female, and they are shy to ask the question during the class. They may reach to the internet and may get false information from the internet.

6.3 Recommendation and future studies

Future research should introduce a longitudinal design to explore changes in young people's intentions and behaviour over time. Other than that, current research may provide some new information in formulating new intervention so that the intervention can be suited to the new generation of adolescents. We also can formulate new sexual and reproductive health module for schools and community intervention so that our intervention is more guided toward reducing the sexual intention and finally reducing the high-risk sexual behaviour.

6.4 Conclusion

This research shows the structural relationship between social media usage, religiosity, permissive attitude towards premarital sex, perception of social norms on premarital sex, perception of self-efficacy on performing sexual activity, perceived parental monitoring and

sexual intention. The structural model in the quantitative phase supported only two influencing factors: perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity and permissive attitude toward premarital sex. We also found out that perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity is a mediator for social intention. This model also able to explain the total variance of 0.58 (58%) of the response from the participants.

This research also updates and provides insights into the nature and complexity of Malaysian adolescents' sexual intention and sexual behaviour. Sexual intention very rarely evaluated in Kuching Division or even in the State of Sarawak, although there was an increase in teenage pregnancy incident in Sarawak. The new findings that have been seen in the current study the impact of a permissive attitude toward premarital sex and perception of self-efficacy on performing the sexual activity on sexual intention. The current study also reveals that the role of the perception of self-èfficacy on performing the sexual activity as a mediator for the permissive attitude toward premarital sex toward the sexual intention. There is a lot more improvement that can be done in our current intervention, and further research can be done in the re-evaluation of the current sexual and reproductive module to well suit it to the current adolescent's needs.

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8.0 Appendices

Questionnaires

UNIMAS Ethical Committee Board Approval

Gant Chart

Factors affecting reproductive health activity among adolescent in Kuching Division

BORANG PERSETUJUAN/ KEIZINAN PESERTA

Tajuk Penyelidikan : Hubungan antara penggunaan media sosial dan tingkah laku seksual berisiko di kalangan remaja di bahagian Kuching.Dengan menandatangani di bawah, saya mengesahkan bahawa :

- Saya telah diberi maklumat tentang penyelidikan di atas secara lisan dan bertulis and saya telah membaca dan memahami segala maklumat yang diberikan dalam risalah ini.
- Saya telah diberikan masa yang secukupnya untuk mempertimbangkan penyertaan saya dalam penyelidikan ini dan telah diberi peluang untuk bertanyakan soalan dan semua persoalan saya telah dijawab dengan sempurna dan memuaskan.
- Saya juga faham bahawa penyertaan saya adalah secara sukarela dan pada bila-bila masa saya bebas menarik diri daripada penyelidikan ini tanpa harus memberi sebarang alasan dan ianya sama sekali tidak akan menjejaskan rawatan perubatan saya pada masa akan datang. Saya tidak mengambil bahagian dalam mana-mana penyelidikan lain pada masa ini. Saya juga memahami tentang risiko dan manfaat penyelidikan ini dan saya secara sukarela memberi persetujuan untuk menyertai penyelidikan ini di bawah syarat-syarat yang telah dinyatakan di atas. Saya faham saya harus mematuhi nasihat dan arahan yang berkaitan dengan penyertaan saya dalam penyelidikan ini daripada doktor penyelidikan (penyelidik) .
- Saya faham bahawa kakitangan penyelidikan, pemantau dan juruaudit terlatih , pihak penaja atau gabungannya, dan pihak berkuasa kerajaan atau undang-undang, mempunyai akses langsung dan boleh menyemak laporan perubatan saya bagi memastikan penyelidikan ini dijalankan dengan betul dan data direkodkan dengan betul. Segala maklumat dan data peribadi akan dianggap sebagai SULIT.

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Title of Study: Relationship between social media use and risky sexual behaviour among adolescent in Kuching Division.

Hereby, I confirm the following:

• I have been given oral and written information for the above study and have read and understood the information given.

• I have had enough time to consider participation in the study and have had the opportunity to ask questions and all my questions have been answered satisfactorily.

• I understand that my participation is voluntary, and I can at anytime free withdraw from the study without giving a reason and this will in no way affect my future treatment. I am not taking part in any other research study currently. I understand the risks and benefits, and I freely give my informed consent to participate under the conditions stated. I understand that I must follow the study doctor's (investigator's) instructions related to my participation in the study.

• I understand that study staff, qualified monitors and auditors, the sponsor or its affiliates, and governmental or regulatory authorities, have direct access to my medical record in order to make sure that the study is conducted correctly, and the data are recorded correctly. All personal details will be treated as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

* Required

1. Adakah anda bersetuju untuk menjadi sebahagian dari peserta kajian ini? (Are you agreeto be one of the participant of this study?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Ya, saya bersetuju (Yes, I agree to participate) *Skip to question 2*
- ◯ Tidak, saya tidak bersetuju (No, I don't agree to participate)

Socio-Demographic/Sosiodemografi

2. Nama Penemuramah *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Dr. Micheal
- ◯ Cik Afina
- ◯ Mdm Melisa

3. Daerah dimana anda tinggal? (Which district do you live?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Bau
- ◯ Lundu
- ◯ Kuching
- ◯ Padawan

4. Apakah jantina anda? (What is your sex?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Male
- ◯ Female

5. Berapakah umur anda? (What is your age?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 13 tahun/years old
- ◯ 14 tahun/years old
- ◯ 15 tahun/years old
- ◯ 16 tahun/years old
- ◯ 17 tahun/years old
- ◯ 18 tahun/years old
- ◯ 19 tahun/years old

6. Adakah anda masih bersekolah? (Do you still attending school?)

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Ya / Yes
- ◯ Saya telah berhenti bersekolah / I have drop out from schools
- ◯ Saya tidak pernah bersekolah secara formal / I have never attend a formal education

Religiosity/Prinsip Keagamaan

7. Antara berikut yang manakah menerangkan amalan doa atau meditasi agama anda? (Which of the following best describes your practice of prayer or religious meditation?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Doa adalah sebahagian daripada kehidupan seharian saya.(Prayer is a regular part of my daily life.)
- ◯ Saya biasanya berdoa pada masa-masa tekanan atau keperluan tetapi jarang pada masa lain. (I usually pray in times of stress or need but rarely at any other time.)
- ◯ Saya berdoa hanya semasa upacara rasmi.(I pray only during formal ceremonies.)
- ◯ Saya tidak pernah berdoa(I never pray)

8. Apabila anda mempunyai masalah peribadi yang serius, berapa sering anda mengambil nasihat agama untuk menyelesaikan masalah tersebut? (When you have a serious personal problem, how often do you take religious advice into consideration?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Sangat sering (Almost always)
- ◯ Sering (Usually)
- ◯ Kadang-kala (Sometimes)
- ◯ Tidak pernah (Never)

9. Berapa banyak agama mempengaruhi pilihan untuk bertindak dan pilihan untuk menghabiskan masa anda setiap hari? (How much influence would you say that religion has on the way you choose to act and the way that you choose to spend your time each day?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Tidak ada pengaruh (No influence.)
- ◯ Sangat sedikit (A small influence.)
- ◯ Kadang-kadang (Some influence)
- ◯ Kebanyakan masa (A fair amount of influence.)
- ◯ Sangat mempengaruhi (A large influence.)

10. Antara pernyataan berikut yang manakah paling dekat dengan kepercayaan anda tentang Tuhan? (Which of the following statements comes closest to your belief about God?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Saya yakin bahawa Tuhan benar-benar wujud dan Dia aktif dalam hidup saya.(I am sure that God really exists and that He is active in my life.)
- ◯ Walaupun saya kadang-kadang mempertanyakan kewujudannya, saya percaya kepada Tuhan dan percaya Dia mengenal saya sebagai seorang manusia.(Although I sometimes question His existence, I do believe in God and believe He knows me as a person.)
- ◯ Saya tidak tahu sama ada terdapat Tuhan peribadi, tetapi saya percaya dengan kekuatan yang lebih tinggi dari beberapa jenis.(I don't know if there is a personal God, but I do believe in a higher power of some kind.)
- ◯ Saya tidak tahu jika ada Tuhan peribadi atau kekuasaan yang lebih baik, dan saya tidak tahu sama ada saya mahu.(I don't know if there is a personal God or a higher power of some kind, and I don't know if I ever will.)
- ◯ Saya tidak percaya pada Tuhan peribadi atau dengan kuasa yang lebih tinggi.(I don't believe in a personal God or in a higher power.)

11. Yang mana satu pernyataan berikut yang paling dekat dengan kepercayaan anda mengenai kehidupan selepas kematian (keabadian)? (Which one of the following statements comes closest to your belief about life after death(immortality)?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Saya percaya dalam kehidupan peribadi selepas kematian, jiwa yang wujud sebagai semangat individu tertentu.(I believe in a personal life after death, a soul existing as a specific individual spirit.)
- ◯ Saya percaya kepada jiwa yang wujud selepas kematian sebagai sebahagian daripada semangat sejagat.(I believe in a soul existing after death as a part of a universal spirit.)
- ◯ Saya percaya dalam kehidupan selepas kematian, tetapi saya benar-benar tidak tahu apa yang akan menjadi seperti.(I believe in a life after death of some kind, but I really don't know what it would be like.)
- ◯ Saya tidak tahu sama ada terdapat kehidupan selepas kematian, dan saya tidak tahu sama ada saya akan tahu.(I don't know whether there is any kind of life after death, and I don't know if I will ever know.)
- ◯ Saya tidak percaya dalam apa jua jenis kehidupan selepas kematian.(I don't believe in any kind of life after death.)

12. Sepanjang tahun lalu, berapa kerap anda mengalami rasa hormat atau pengabdian agama?(During the past year, how often have you experienced a feeling of religious reverence or devotion?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Hampir setiap hari (Almost daily)
- ◯ Sering kali (Frequently)
- ◯ Kadang kala (Sometimes)
- ◯ Jarang sekali (Rarely)
- ◯ Tidak pernah (Never)

Penggunaan media sosial di kalangan remaja. (The use of social media among adolescents.)

13. Adakah anda melayari internet dalam 30 hari yang lepas? (Did you surf the internet in the past 30 days?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Ya (Yes)
- ◯ No (Tidak)

14. Apakah alat yang anda gunakan bagi melayari internet? (Which devices that you use for surfing internet?) *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Ya (Yes)	Tidak (No)
Telefon pintar (Smart phone)	◯	◯
Komputer/Komputer Riba (Computer/Laptop)	◯	◯
Papan Elektronik Mudah Alih (Ipad/Tablet)	◯	◯

15. Pernahkah anda belajar menggunakan internet dengan bijak dari.....? (Have you ever learned how to use theinternet wisely from.....?) *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Ya (Yes)	Tidak (No)
Ibu bapa/penjaga (Parents/guardians)	◯	◯
Guru (Teacher)	◯	◯
Rakan (Friends)	◯	◯
Lain-lain sumber seperti kempen/iklan (Other sources like campaign/advertisement)	◯	◯

16. Apakah media sosial yang and kerap gunakan? boleh pilih lebih dari satu (What social media that you frequently use? can choose more than one)

Check all that apply.

- [ ] Facebook
- [ ] Twitter
- [ ] Google+
- [ ] Pinterest
- [ ] Instagram
- [ ] LinkedIn
- [ ] YouTube
- [ ] Foursquare
- [ ] WeChat
- [ ] Tinder
- [ ] Hinge
- [ ] Bumble.
- [ ] Ship
- [ ] How About We
- [ ] Coffee Meets Bagel
- [ ] Hily
- [ ] Clover

17. Dalam setahun yang lepas ... (During the past year, have you ...) *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Tidak Pernah (Never)	Jarang-jarang (Rarely)	Kadang-kadang (Sometime)	Kerap (Often)	Selalu (Always)
sentiasa mendapati bahawa anda tidak boleh memikirkan apa-apa lagi tetapi pada masa itu anda akan dapat menggunakan media sosial lagi?(regularly found that you can't think of anything else but the moment that you will be able to use social media again?)					
kerap berasa tidak puas hati kerana anda mahu menghabiskan lebih banyak masa di media sosial? (regularly felt dissatisfied because you wanted to spend more time on social media?)					
sering terasa buruk apabila anda tidak dapat menggunakan media sosial(often felt bad when you could not use social media?)					
cuba menghabiskan lebih sedikit masa di media sosial, tetapi gagal(tried to spend less time on social media, but failed?)					
kerap mengabaikan aktiviti lain (misalnya hobi, sukan) kerana anda mahu menggunakan media sosial(regularly neglected other activities (e.g. hobbies, sport) because you wanted to use social media?)					
selalu ada argumen dengan orang lain kerana menggunakan media sosial anda(regularly had arguments with others because of your social media use?)					
sentiasa berbohong kepada ibu bapa atau sahabat anda tentang jumlah masa yang					

anda belanjakan di media sosial(regularly lied to your parents or friends about the amount of time you spend on social media?)					
sering menggunakan media sosial untuk melepaskan diri daripada perasaan negatif(often used social media to escape from negative feelings?)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
sering menggunakan media sosial untuk melepaskan diri daripada perasaan negatif(had serious conflict with your parents, brother(s) or sister(s) because of your social media use?)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Parental Monitoring

18. Ibu-bapa saya (My parents...) *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Tidak pernah (Never)	Jarang-jarang (Rarely)	Kadang-kadang (Sometime)	Kerap (Often)	Selalu (Always)
ingin mengetahui dengan tepat di mana saya dan apa yang saya lakukan(want to know exactly where I am and what I am doing)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
biarlah saya keluar petang yang saya mahukan(let me go out any evening I want)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
beritahu saya masa untuk pulang apabila saya keluar(tell me what time to be home when I go out)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
mengetahui tentang salah laku saya(find out about my misbehaviour)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
mengambil minat di mana saya pergi dan siapa saya bersama(take an interest in where I am going and who I am with)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Niat Seksual (Sexual Intention)

19. Kenyatan dibawah adalah mengenai aktiviti seksual di kalangan belia yang belum berkahwin. Sila baca kenyatakan dengan teliti dan pilih samada anda setuju atau tidak setuju. Tiada jawapan yang betul dan salah. Sila berikan jawapan yang jujur untuk semua item. (The following statements are about sexual activities among unmarried youths. Please read each statement carefully and choose how much you agree or disagree with the statement. There is no right or wrong answer. Please give your honest response for all the items.) *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Sangat Setuju (Strongly agree)	Setuju (Agree)	Tidak Setuju (Not Agree)	Sangat Tidak Setuju (Strongly not agree)
Saya menjangkakan untuk melakukan hubungan intim dengan pasangan saya.(I expect to have sex with my partner)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya ingin untuk melakukan hubungan intim dengan pasangan saya. (I want to have sex with my partner)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya berniat untuk melakukan hubungan intim dengan pasangan saya. (I intend to have sex with my partner)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya ingin untuk menjalani hubungan intim kerana rasa ingin tahu. (I would like to have sex to see what it is like.)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya teringin untuk melakukan hubungan intim jika saya menemui pasangan yang setuju untuk melakukannya. (I would have sex now if I could find a partner who would do it with me)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya percaya bahawa hubungan intim yang hanya berlaku sekali sahaja tidak ada bermasalah. (I believe a sexual encounter that lasts only once is all right.)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Saya percaya bahawa belia yang tidak pernah melakukan hubungan intim sebelum perkahwinan merupakan satu perkara yang lapuk. (I believe youths who have never been involved in sexual	◯	◯	◯	◯

intercourse before marriage are old-fashioned.)				
Belia seharus menjalani hubungan intim sebelum berkahwin untuk memastikan keserasian. (Youths should have sex before their marriage to see whether they are suited to each other.)				
Belia boleh melakukan hubungan intim dengan syarat harus menggunakan apa-apa cara mencegah kehamilan. (Youths can have sex provided they use methods to stop pregnancy.)				
Belia boleh melakukan hubungan intim jika tidak mampu menahan keinginan seksualnya. (Youths can have sex if they are unable to control their sexual desire.)				
Kebanyakan rakan saya pernah melakukan hubungan intim sebelum berkahwin. (Most of my friends are practicing sex before marriage.)				
Ramai rakan saya berpendapat bahawa umur saya sudah cukup matang untuk melakukan hubungan intim. (Most of my friends think it is mature to practice sex at my age.)				
Ramai rakan saya berpendapat bahawa remaja wanita tidak perlu mempertahankan keperawanannya. (Most of my friends think female youths do not have to maintain their virginity.)				
Ramai rakan saya berpendapat bahawa remaja lelaki boleh melakukan hubungan intim sebelum kahwin. (Most of my friends think male				

youths are allowed to practice sex before marriage.)				
Ramai rakan saya berpendapat tidak mengapa untuk melakukan hubungan intim jika anda saling mencintai. (Most of my friends think that you can have sex before marriage if you are in love.)				
Ramai rakan saya berpendapat bahawa belia yang tidak pernah melakukan hubungan intim sebelum berkahwin adalah orang berfikiran kolot. (Most of my friends think youths who have never been involved in sexual intercourse before marriage are old-fashioned.)				
Saya tahu bila saya boleh melakukan hubungan intim. (I know when I can have sex.)				
Saya tahu dimana saya boleh melakukan hubungan intim.(I know where I can have sex.)				
Saya boleh membuat keputusan mengenai aktiviti sexual saya. (I can decide on my sexual activity.)				
Keputusan samada saya akan mengadakan hubungan intim atau tidak adalah terpulang kepada saya sendiri. (Whether I have sex or not is entirely up to me.)				

Hubungan seksual/Sexual Conduct

SILA BACA PERNYATAAN DI BAWAH:
5 soalan berikutnya adalah berkenaan hubungan seksual. Hubungan seksual adalah perlakuan
seks yang melibatkan memasukkan zakar ke dalam faraj atau dubur.

PLEASE READ THE STATEMENT BELOW:
The next 5 questions ask about sexual intercourse. Sexual intercouse is defined as sexual acts
of penetration of penis into vagina or anus.

20. Pernahkah anda melakukan hubungan seksual/persetubuhan dalam 30 hari yang lepas ? (Have you ever had sexual intercourse in the past 30 days?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Ya (Yes)
- ◯ Tidak (No)

21. Berapa umur anda ketika kali pertama melakukan hubungan seksual/persetubuhan? (Howold were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?) *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Saya tidak pernah melakukan hubungan seksual/persetubuhan (I have never had sexual intercourse)
- ◯ 11 tahun (11 years old)
- ◯ 12 tahun (12 years old)
- ◯ 13 tahun (13 years old)
- ◯ 14 tahun (14 years old)
- ◯ 15 tahun (15 years old)
- ◯ 16 tahun (16 years old)
- ◯ 17 tahun (17 years old)

22. Sepanjang hidup anda, berapa ramai orangyang telah anda lakukan hubunganseksual/persetubuhan? (During your life,with how many people have you had sexualintercourse?)

_____

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Fakulti Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

UNIMAS/NC-21.02/03-02 Jld.4 (40)

22 Januari 2020

Dr Micheal Pelitini ak Ugak
Fakulti Perubatan Dan Sains Kesihatan
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
94300 Kota Samarahan,
Sarawak.

Dr,

Kelulusan Mesyuarat Etika Perubatan Untuk Kajian:
- *Factors Affecting Sexual Intention among Adolescents in Kuching Division, Sarawak.*

Dengan segala hormatnya perkara di atas dirujuk.

Sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa kertas kerja penyelidikan seperti di atas yang dijalankan oleh Dr Micheal Pelitini ak Ugak dan diselia oleh Dr Rosalia Saimon telah diluluskan dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Etika Perubatan Fakulti bil 01/2020 pada 7 Januari 2020.

Sehubungan itu, penyelidikan tersebut boleh dimulakan dan diharap ia dapat dijalankan seperti yang dirancang.

Yang benar,

Professor Dr Lela Hj Su'ut
Pengerusi
Jawatankuasa Etika Perubatan
Fakulti Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan

Gant chart for research

Activities	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020
Proposal preparation											
Proposal presentation and approval											
Pilot test											
Data collection											
Data entry and data analysis											
Report writing											
Report presentation and submission											